THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT—SEMI-WEEKLY

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1905 XLIII—NO. 38

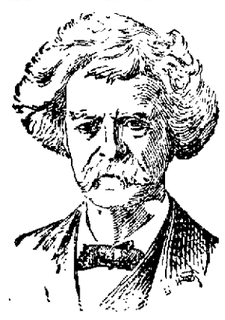
TELLS HOW HE DID IT

Mark Twain Attains 70 Years and Is Feted by His Loving Friends.

MAKES CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH

President and Most Distinguished Writers of All Lands Greet Genial Creator of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn.

New York, Dec. 6.—Mark Twain was the guest of honor last night at a dinner at Delmonico's, given by Colonel George Harvey, in honor of the humorist's 70th birthday. The guests were confined closely to writers of imaginative literature and about 170 authors were present, nearly half of them women. During the dinner a congratulatory cable message was received from England signed by 40 of the most distinguished writers there.



MARK TWAIN.

President Roosevelt and Joel Chandler Harris sent letters. Colonel Harvey introduced Mark Twain, who spoke on how to get to be 70 and not mind it.

When Mark Twain arose to speak he could not proceed for several minutes on account of the cheers that were given in greeting. He said:

Moment of Triumph Arrives.

"The seventieth birthday! It is the time of life when you arrive at a new and awful dignity; when you may throw aside the decent reserves which have oppressed you for a generation, and stand unafraid and unabashed upon your seven-terraced summit and look down and teach—unrebuked. You can tell the world how you got there. It is what they all do. You shall never get tired of telling by what delicate arts and deep moralities you climbed up to the great place. You will explain the process and dwell on the particulars with senile rapture. I have been anxious to explain my own system this long time, and now at last I have the right.

"I have achieved my 70 years in the usual way—by sticking strictly to a scheme of my life which would kill anybody else. It sounds like an exaggeration, but that is really the common rule for attaining old age. We have no permanent habits until we are 40. Then they begin to harden, presently they petrify, then business begins. Since 40 I have been regular about going to bed and getting up—and that is one of the main things. I have made it a rule to go to bed when there wasn't anybody left to sit up with, and I have made it a rule to get up when I had to. This has resulted in an unswerving regularity of irregularity.

Compelled to Quit Mince Pie.

"In the matter of diet—which is another main thing—I have been persistently strict in sticking to the things which didn't agree with me until one or the other of us got the best of it. Until lately I got the best of it myself. But last spring I stopped frolicking with mince pie after midnight; up to then I had always believed it wasn't loaded. For 30 years I have taken coffee and bread at 8 in the morning and no bite nor sup till 7:30 in the evening.

"I have made it a rule never to smoke more than one cigar at a time. I have no other restriction as regards smoking. I do not know just when I began to smoke; I only know that it was in my father's lifetime, and that I was discreet. He passed from this life early in 1847, when I was a shade past 11; ever since then I have smoked publicly. As an example to others, and not that I care for moderation myself, it has always been my rule never to smoke when asleep and never to refrain when awake.

"As for drinking, I have no rule about that. When the others drink I like to help; otherwise I remain dry, by habit and preference. This dryness does not hurt me, but it could easily hurt you, because you are different. You let it alone.

Strongly Opposed to Exercise.

"I have never taken any exercise except sleeping and resting, and I never intend to take any. Exercise is loathsome. And it cannot be any benefit when you are tired; I am always tired.

"I have lived a severely moral life. But it would be a mistake for other people to try that or for me to recommend it. Very few would succeed. You have to have a perfectly colossal stock of morals, and you cannot get them on a margin; you have to have the whole thing and put them in your box. Morals are an acquirement—like music, like a foreign language, like piety, poker, paralysis—no man is born with them. I wasn't myself I started poor.

"Three score years and ten!

"It is the scriptural statute of limitations. After you that owe no active duties, for you the strenuous life is over. You are a time-expired man, to use Kipling's military phrase. You have served your term, well or less well, and you are mustered out. You are become an honorary member of the republic, you are emancipated, compulsions are not for you, nor any bugle call but 'Lights out.' You pay the time-worn duty bills if you choose or decline if you prefer—and without prejudice, for they are not legally collectible."

TRACED TO UNITED STATES

Are Proceeds of $200,000 Jewel Robbery at Birmingham, England.

New York, Dec. 6.—A search for stolen jewels, said to be valued at more than $200,000, which has extended over nine months and has engaged the efforts of the police of two continents, was partly rewarded when a pawnbroker was examined in a police court on a John Doe summons.

The victim of the robbery was Mr. Glottauer of the firm of Gottauer Brothers, jewelers, Paris. The robbery is alleged to have taken place last March in Birmingham, England. Mr. Glottauer said that two necklaces valued at $15,000 have been located in the shop of the man who was examined here.

Glottauer was visiting his customers in Birmingham last March when his samples, valued at $200,000, were stolen. No trace of the robbers could be found. The police concluded that they had come to America. Mr. Gottauer came to New York and when some gems which corresponded with some of those stolen were located in an Eighth avenue pawnshop he brought the proprietor of the shop into court on a summons.

The police officials say other men are wanted and that no information will be given out until they are located.

SEA TAKES 11 LIVES

Boat Containing Crew of Wrecked Steamship Capsizes.

Meat Cove, Cape Breton, Dec. 6.—Eleven lives were lost as a result of the striking of the steamer Lunenburg on the rocks off Amherst harbor, near the Magdalen islands. When the steamer struck there were 17 persons on board, including the crew of 16 and R. J. Leslie of Halifax, one of the firm owning the steamer, a member of parliament.

The accident occurred in a violent storm, the dangers of a terrific sea being increased by blinding snow. After the steamer struck the storm abated sufficiently for five of those on board to row to land. The others decided to remain on the vessel until calm weather, but later in the day, under the beating of tremendous waves, the steamer began to go to pieces and it became necessary for them to leave in one of the ship's boats. When the 12 men were about half way to the shore a great wave swamped their craft and the only one to escape death in the turbulent waters was Captain Pride of the Lunenburg, who managed to cling to the boat until help reached him.

MINERS SUFFOCATED

Smoke from Burning Stack Proves Fatal to Five Workmen.

Charleston, W. Va., Dec. 6.—At Morton, on Calsin creek, in this county, seven coal miners were suffocated. They were working in a drift mine when the wooden stack of the ventilating furnace caught fire and was consumed. The men outside busied themselves with trying to put out the fire, and failing in that, with keeping it from spreading to other structures in the immediate neighborhood, paying no heed to those in the mine, not supposing them to be in danger. But there was a strong draft from the burning stack directly into the mouth of the mine and the smoke rushed in with overwhelming fury.

The miners who were in the more remote sections of the mine were unable to get out and were overcome with the smoke. There were seven of these, and but two could be resuscitated after being brought out.

The Horton mine is the property of the Cardiff Coal company, which has eight or ten mines in the Calsin creek field.

CLING TO THE SURPLUS

Equitable Policyholder Worsted in Suit for Dividends.

New York, Dec. 6.—The demurrers of Equitable Life Assurance society directors and trustees to the complaint of Rowland D. Buford, who brought suit to have a just and lawful distribution of the society's surplus, were sustained in the supreme court.

Buford claims that in 1904 the society distributed in dividends among the policyholders the sum of $6,001,906, of which he received $13. He asserts that the sum which should have been distributed was $86,796,175, of which his portion would have been $188.

Justice Scott, in sustaining the demurrers, gave leave to Buford to amend his complaint within 20 days.

Village Suffers Heavy Loss.

Charleston, W. Va., Dec. 6.—News has reached here of a disastrous fire at Wayne Court House, W. Va.

Yellow Fever at Havana.

Havana, Dec. 6.—Two cases of yellow fever have been reported.

HEARD THE MESSAGE

President's Annual Communication Read in Both Houses of Congress.

IS RECEIVED WITH APPLAUSE

Chief Executive Renews Recommendation for Railroad Rate Legislation and Laws to Check Greed of Corportations—Work of Session Begins.

Washington, Dec. 6. — President Roosevelt's message to congress received the attention of the house for two and a half hours. Its reading was listened to with marked attention and at its conclusion the document was applauded. Preliminary steps were taken toward appropriating the needed emergency funds for the Panama canal and this matter will be the business for today. Should unanimous consent be refused for its consideration a special rule from the committee on rules will be available, which will put the bill on its passage after a limited period for discussion.

The house received and ordered referred to one of the regular election committees a protest from the fifth congressional district of Illinois stating that Anthony Michaelek, who was sworn in as a member of the house from that district, is not a citizen of the United States. The protest was presented by Mr. Rainey of that state, who asked for consideration of the matter by a special committee. This point was the only one contested, it being suggested by Mr. Mann that it was a matter for the proper elections committee to consider, and his amendment to that effect was adopted on a viva voce vote.

Sympathy for Russian Jews.

The motion of Mr. Goldfogle of New York a resolution was read expressing the sympathy of the American people for the distressed Russian Jews. The resolution was ordered printed in the record and referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The senate was in session for almost three hours and gave practically all of its time to listening to the reading of the president's annual message. There was a large attendance of senators and the galleries were well filled, most of the time with representatives of the general public. The document received close attention from both classes, many senators following the reading with printed copies in their hands.

The principal features of the president's message were his recommendation for railroad rate legislation, national supervision of insurance of an interstate character, the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state and New Mexico and Arizona as one state, the enactment of criminal laws to cover the offense of misconduct in office, the immediate appropriation of $16,500,000 for the Panama canal, legislation providing an element of elasticity in our currency system and the ratification of the San Domingo treaty. He does not recommend tariff revision, leaving it to congress to decide whether such action is necessary and advisable at the present session. The president also makes a strong plea for more drastic legislation looking to the punishment of fraud in federal elections.

Greensburg Wants New Building.

Representative Huff introduced in the house a bill to give "Greater Greensburg" a federal building to cost $100,000.

Mr. Brandegee took his seat as a senator from Connecticut.

Representative Thomas of Ohio introduced in the house a bill to give Ashtabula a $100,000 federal building; also a bill authorizing a $50,000 extension to the federal building in Warren.

The California delegation in the senate and house have agreed on a bill for the exclusion from the United States of Japanese and Koreans.

Pennypacker Visits Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 6.—Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania and party have arrived here for a stay of two days. The party will leave today for Andersonville Ga., where they will attend the dedication of the monument to the Pennsylvania dead in the Civil war. The party will go direct to Chattanooga from Andersonville, where two days will be spent visiting the historic points of that neighborhood. Governor and Mrs. Terrell tendered the visiting governor and his party a reception at the governor's mansion.

PENSIONS FOR LONELY ASKED BY MAIDEN LADY.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Pensions for the lonely are provided for in a petition laid before the senate by Vice President Fairbanks. The petition is signed by Miss Sarah Miranda Clymer of Bridgeton, N. J., who asks that a bill be passed instructing the United States treasurer to make monthly payments of not less than $39 nor more than $500 to all persons "alone in the world when they cannot maintain themselves." The petition was referred to the committee on education and labor.

TRADE WITH CHINA DOOMED

Unless Exclusion Laws Are Repealed, Says Captain Baker.

San Francisco, Dec. 6.—Captain A. C. Baker of the cruiser Raleigh, who has been detached for several months to study commercial and political conditions in China, was a passenger on the Manchuria, arriving from the Orient on his way to Washington to lay before the president and his advisers the results of his investigation.

"It is nonsense," said Captain Baker, "to talk of the boycott as dying out. The commercial situation in the south of China is absolutely at the mercy of the guilds.

"The only thing that could raise the boycott would be to rescind the Chinese exclusion laws, and this, of course, will not be done. It looks as though our business relations with China were doomed. The boycott is getting worse every day there."

NO MORE FREE PASSES

P. R. R. Takes the Lead in Abolishing Pernicious Practice.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—In view of the general agitation on the subject of legislation on railroad rates and the abolition of all forms of rebates and concessions, it has been decided by the management of the Pennsylvania railroad that all forms of free transportation will be discontinued after the end of the present year.

While none of the Pennsylvania railroad officials would talk for publication regarding the action taken, it is understood that the decision of the company to discontinue free transportation was the result of a discussion of the pass question between the officials of the railroads of the country. Some of the other large railroads, it is said, will follow the action taken by the Pennsylvania. So far as can be learned the order to discontinue free transportation applies principally to legislators, national and state, members of the judiciary and politicians.

WOMAN KILLS BEAR

Saves Husband's Life When He Is Attacked by Bruin.

Altoona, Pa., Dec. 6.—J. S. Casebeer, the veteran keeper of the Wopsononock cottages, a hunting resort in the Alleghenies 10 miles north of here, was saved from probable death by his wife, who sent a bullet into the heart of a big black bear which was about to attack Casebeer.

He was cutting down a tree at the edge of a dense forest, and the crash of the tree as it fell enraged the bear, which had been near by, concealed by underbrush. The animal reared on its hind legs and with a growl rushed toward Casebeer. The latter swung his ax and determined to make the best fight he could. Just as the bear was within a few yards of the man, Mrs. Casebeer, who is known as a dead shot, appeared with a rifle. She leveled it at the oncoming brute and fired. The bullet penetrated the bear's heart and it fell in its tracks. The carcass weighed 300 pounds and is to be brought here.

Sheriff Faints at Hanging.

Elk River, Minn., Dec. 6.—Overcome by horror at the prospect of seeing a man hanged Sheriff Ward of Elk county collapsed at the execution of C. P. Crawford. Sheriff Bernick of St. Cloud had to pull the trap. Crawford was killed almost instantly by the fall. The crime for which he was hanged was the murder of Heine Lundeen a year ago.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—An active demand from a leading bull operator was the principal cause today of a strong wheat market here. At the close wheat for May delivery was up ¾c. Corn was up ¼@¼c. Oats showed a gain of ⅝c. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, 88⅞@89; corn, May, 45@45⅛; oats, May, 32⅝@32¾.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—DEC. 5.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 48@50; new high mixed, 47@48; new yellow ear, 49@50.

Oats—No. 2 white, 36@36½; No. 3 white, 35½@35¾.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $13.25@13.50; No. 2, $12@12.50; No. 1 clover, $10.50@11; No. 1 mixed, $10@10.50.

Eggs—Selected, 27@28.

Butter—Prints, 27@27½; tubs, 26@26½; dairy, 17½@18½.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 14@14½; Ohio full cream, 14@14½; Wisconsin Swiss, 15@15½; limberger, new, 13@13½.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.50@5.75; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $3.40@4; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, $3.85@4.40; choice milch cows, $35@50; medium to good milch cows, $20@30; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, $3.25@3.85; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3.50@4; feed steers, common to good quality, $3@3.50; fair to choice stockers, $2.85@3.40.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $8@8.50; veals, fair to good, $6@7.50; heavy and thin calves, $3@5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $5.20; choice medium weights, $5.20; best heavy yorkers, $5.20; good light yorkers, $5.20; pigs, good to prime, $5.20.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5.35@5.75; good to choice mixed, $4.85@5.25; fair to good mixed, $4@4.75; culls and common, $3@4; spring lambs, $5@7.75.

STRIKE AT MINE NORTH OF CITY.

Turkeyfoot Miners Went Out Monday Evening.

ORDERED BY PRESIDENT LEGG.

It is Alleged That a Miner was Discharged for Using Improper Language to a Mine Boss, Who Also Had Used Improper Language.

A strike is on at the Turkeyfoot mine, between Massillon and Akron. One hundred miners are involved. The mine is owned by the Brewster Coal Company, of Akron. According to President Legg, of the local miners' organization, the strike will continue in force until the company, through its mine boss, reinstates a miner, who was discharged a few days ago.

President Legg was called from Massillon to the mine Monday morning by the miners and he left this city about 9 o'clock. He spent the day at the mine and after a conference with all connected with the matter, ordered a strike, which went into effect when the men stopped work for the day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Legg says that several days ago trouble arose between some of the miners and the mine boss. The miners say the mine boss has been in the habit of using vile names when talking to the miners and has used abusive language to individual miners. It is also asserted that he used improper language to President Legg. The matter reached a climax a few days ago when a miner answered the boss. For the talk, it is asserted, the miner was discharged.

The miners took up the cause of their fellow workman and notified President Legg, who spent Monday with the men. He will bring the matter before the executive committee of the district at its meeting Wednesday in Massillon.

Mr. Legg said Tuesday that he had offered to leave the matter of the reinstatement of the miner to the arbitration committee of the Massillon district, which consists of three operators and three miners, but the company, through the mine boss, had refused to consider this plan. Mr. Legg said that if the committee decided that the miner should stand discharged he would abide by the decision and hoped that the Brewster company would stand by a decision of the committee if the miner was reinstated. Mr. Legg says he was informed by the mine boss that the company did not care to leave the matter to the decision of the arbitration committee.

District President Legg conferred with State President W. H. Haskins in Columbus over the telephone Tuesday, and after the situation had been explained to Mr. Haskins, especially with reference to the refusal of the company to leave the matter to the arbitration committee, President Haskins said that Mr. Legg was justified in closing the mine.

Cheaper Rates Southwest

Less than one way fare for the round trip on Oct. 3 and 17, Nov 7 and 21, Dec. 5 and 19, to points in the Southwest, via St. Louis or Cairo, and Cotton Belt Route.

You can afford to go now, nearly as cheap traveling as staying at home

Write for maps and literature on Southeast Missouri, Arkansas, Northwest Louisiana, Texas. Also cost of tickets, time of trains, etc.

L. O. Schaefer, T. P. A., Cincinnati, O.
E. W. LaBeaume, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo Cotton Belt Route.

For Homeseekers.

Cheaper rates yet less than one-way fare for the round trip to points in the Southwest. Go via St. Louis or Cairo, and Cotton Belt Route.

Dates of cheap rates Oct 3 and 17, Nov 7 and 21, Dec 5 and 19.

Finest time to visit the Southwest—see the crops and locate a home.

Write for maps, literature and cost of ticket to any point

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St. Francis Valley Lands

Of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas, river bottom made soil, rich as cream; for corn, wheat, oats, clover, timothy, alfalfa, fruits and vegetables Yield big crops, no failures. Open winters. Lands now cheap but advancing; investigate this fall. Homeseekers' rates Sept. 19, Oct. 3 and 17, Nov 7 and 21. Write for St. Francis Valley booklet

L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A.,
Cotton Belt Route Cincinnati, Ohio.

WILLARD KOUTH KILLED

An Accident at the East Greenville Mine Wednesday,

Willard Kouth, aged 18 years, son of Joseph Kouth, of West Brookfield, fell from a trestle at the Pocock mine, near East Greenville, Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, and was almost instantly killed. He had taken a car of slack to the trestle and was attempting to pull a coupling pin when he fell from the top to the ground, a distance of about twenty-five feet.

The deceased was a nephew of Christian Kouth, of Massillon, superintendent of the mine where the accident occurred. He was also a cousin of William Kouth, a member of the Massillon police force. The body was brought to the family home in West Brookfield later in the afternoon.

MINERS' MATTERS WERE DISCUSSED

Mayor Bell for State Labor Commissioner.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MET.

John Morgan, of North Lawrence, was Also Endorsed for Mine Inspector for the Seventh District - Other Matters Discussed.

The executive board of sub-district No. 3, of district No. 6, United Mine Workers, the board which has charge of affairs in the Massillon district for the miners' union, met in the mayor's court room Wednesday. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock by District President Robert Legg. The meeting took the place of the convention, which has usually been held in December in former years, at which the policy of the district was shaped up before the state and national miners' conventions.

The following were present: President Robert Legg, Secretary John Morgan, of North Lawrence; Vice President John N. Davis, of East Greenville; Samuel Lloyd, of Palmyra; Harmon Slusser, of West Brookfield, and Henry Welty, of Wadsworth.

The committee endorsed Mayor Bell as a candidate for appointment as state labor commissioner by Governor-elect Pattison. In a resolution the committee pointed out the well known qualifications of Mr. Bell for the position.

The committee also endorsed John Morgan, of North Lawrence, for the position of mine inspector for the seventh district of Ohio. This office is also filled by Governor Pattison by appointment. The resolutions will be forwarded to Mr. Pattison, signed by the committee.

The committee approved the action of President Legg in calling a strike at Manchester of the Turkeyfoot mine, where the miners quit work Monday evening because one of their number had been discharged. President Legg explained the entire situation to the committee.

The question of the use of a flat top screen bar or the use of the Akron, or oval, bar was discussed, and the committee will ask the operators to adopt the Akron bar for general use. It is pointed out that the flat top bar soon wears out and does not do good work. The miners have found that the oval bar lasts longer and gives better results. The matter will be taken to the state convention.

The state convention will be held in Columbus during the first part of January. The committee discussed several minor matters pertaining to individual mines in the district. The meeting adjourned late in the afternoon and it is not likely that the committee will again meet before the state convention.

CAPTURED AT LAST.

Stood the Officers Off for More Than Five Days.

Girard, Kan., Dec. 6.—(By Associated Press.)—Mrs. Ina Berry, who since Friday last had held the town officials at bay from her fort in the toilet room of a Frisco railway coach, on the tracks here, was removed today shortly before noon after she had been partly overcome by the fumes of ammonia. A bundle of rags saturated with the drug had been pushed through the window of the toilet room. Before surrendering Mrs. Berry fired one shot at her captors, but without effect.

Important Announcement!

Christmas sale and exchange at Mrs. Ulman's, Saturday, December 9, corner East and Plum streets.

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SENATE IS ORGANIZED

President's Message Will Be Received on Tuesday in Both Houses.

WILL ELECT SPEAKER FIRST DAY

It Is Possible an Emergency Appropriation for the Panama Canal Will Be Passed Latter Part of Week. Committees Not Completed.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Nothing but preliminary work will engross the attention of the senate the first week of the session. The senate is already organized, as it is a continuous body, and besides, there was a special session last spring, when the new senators were sworn in. Senators Brandagee of Connecticut, Warner of Missouri, Frazier of Tennessee and La Follette of Wisconsin have not yet taken their oaths. The two former had not been elected when the special session adjourned.

The first day will be a very short session, and the senate will adjourn out of respect for the late Senator Platt of Connecticut as soon as the necessary formalities for the beginning of the new congress have been concluded. Tuesday the president's message will be received and read and Wednesday is likely to be devoted to the introduction of bills. A short session will be held Thursday and the senate will then adjourn until the following Monday.

JOSEPH G. CANNON.

It is quite likely a Republican caucus will be held Tuesday or Wednesday for the purpose of authorizing the appointment of a committee to fill committee vacancies in the senate and for the selection of a steering committee for the session. It is not expected the committee vacancies will be filled very early in the session.

If the house of representatives should pass an emergency appropriation bill for the Panama canal, the senate will at once take it up and pass it, but the measure is not expected in the senate until the second week of the session.

Very little besides the organization of the house will be accomplished the first week of the session, although it is possible that an emergency appropriation for the Panama canal may be passed the last of this week. Until the committees are appointed such a bill would have to be considered by unanimous consent, or under a special order. It will depend upon the needs of the canal finances whether the emergency appropriation will be rushed through this week or go over until the week following. The leaders of the house have been informed that the emergency appropriation will not be needed until Dec. 15, and consequently the bill may not be passed until next week.

Election of House Officers.

Monday will be taken up with the election of a speaker and other house officers. They will be those nominated by the Republican caucus. It is already understood that the rules of the last house will be adopted after the members have been sworn in. The biennial lottery for seats will be an interesting occasion on the first day and at its conclusion the adjournment will follow. Tuesday will be devoted to the president's message and that will probably close the real business of the house for the week.

Speaker Cannon has not yet completed his committees, but it is expected he will be ready to announce them early in the session.

Bills will be introduced every day that the house is in session from the beginning and will be printed and referred to the committees when appointed.

Poorer Classes Suffer.

Mexico City, Dec. 4.—The officials who are conducting the investigation into the affairs of the suspended Catholic bank find the assets approximately $2,856,194 and the liabilities $915,643. About $800,000 deposits belonging to the poorer class of citizens is tied up.

Coffee Broker Kills Himself.

New York, Dec. 4.—Leon J. Louis, a member of the firm of James W. Phyfe & Co., coffee brokers, killed himself in the bathroom of his home, Brooklyn, by cutting his throat with a razor. Friends are unable to account for the act. He was wealthy.

Bombs Explode in Private Residence.

Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 4.—A number of Russians were severely wounded by an explosion here while they were preparing bombs in a private residence.

LAND FRAUDS COMMON

Agent West Says Eastern Bankers Have Been Swindled.

Salem, Ore., Dec. 4.—Ever more serious than any previous development of the many land frauds perpetrated in Oregon are charges made in a letter to Governor George E. Chamberlain by State Land Agent Oswald West, who asserts that by means of forged certificates of sale of school lands, eastern bankers have been swindled out of large sums of money.

Not content, the land agent asserts, with having defrauded Oregon out of 500,000 acres of school land, nearly all the state possessed, by means of "dummy" entrymen, land operators prepared printed certificates of sale and assignments and inserted in them descriptions of school lands for which certificates had previously been issued, and by forgeries of signatures and the great seal of the state of Oregon, sold the lands time and again to innocent persons in the east.

Mr. West says: "I have discovered a large number of these forged certificates in the hands of eastern bankers and the magnitude of the frauds will not be known until the subject is given publicity and the eastern holders have sent in their certificates for examination. It is possible that for every genuine certificate outstanding there may be from two to a dozen fraudulent ones."

Mr. West concluded by saying that the forged certificates are so well executed that it is difficult to distinguish them from these originals.

DEPEW QUITS TALKING

He Breaks Rule to Deny That He Has Resigned.

New York, Dec. 4.—Belief in the report that Chauncey M. Depew had resigned his seat in the United States senate was general here. Mr. Depew himself refused to make a denial. He said, however, that the report was absurd. "Resign," he added. "I have never given the matter a thought."

Asked if he would deny or affirm the rumor definitely he with vehemence said: "I am tired of making denials of unpleasant questions. I am resolved not to talk further to the newspapers. I will deny nothing nor will I confirm anything. I have learned a lesson from the past."

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 4.—A persistent rumor that Chauncey M. Depew has resigned the United States senatorship was disposed of by Governor Higgins when he said: "I have not received the resignation of Senator Depew nor any communication or intimation from him or anyone else indicating that he intends to resign."

Washington, Dec. 4.—Senator Platt of New York, upon being asked concerning the report that he intended to resign his seat in the senate, replied: "The report is too absurd to deny."

CAUSED EXCITEMENT

Woman With Gun Cleared a Coach of Its Passengers.

Pittsburg, Kan., Dec. 4.—Mrs. Ira Berry, on the way from Washington, D. C., to Tulsa, I. T., caused excitement on a southbound St. Louis and San Francisco railroad train at Farlington station, clearing a coach of passengers by recklessly discharging a revolver, shooting out several windows in the car and wounding one man in the wrist.

The coach was detached from the train at Girard, Kan., and sidetracked. The woman is still in possession of the car and defying officers to arrest her. It is thought that Mrs. Berry is mentally deranged.

Mrs. Ina Berry of Spokane, Wash., who has held possession of a passenger car for two days, shooting at any one who tries to enter, is still master of the situation. When a dummy figure of a man was pushed into the car she fired a bullet into the figure's head.

WOMAN DEAD; MAN GONE

He Fell to His Knees and Begged Her to Say She Did It.

New York, Dec. 4.—Roy L. Miller, a telephone superintendent in an uptown hotel, at an early hour aroused the occupants of the apartment house where he lived in East Forty-third street by shouting that some one had been shot. Horace Hedden, living in the adjoining apartments, rushed out and followed Miller to the latter's dining room, where a woman supposed to be Miller's wife fully dressed and unconscious, lay upon the floor. Miller fell to his knees and begged her to say that she had shot herself, but there was no response.

Hedden hurried out for help. Returning a few minutes later with a policeman and a doctor he found the woman dead and Miller gone. An all-day search had failed to locate him.

Shoots Burglar in Back.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4.—Blake Bonnefield was shot and probably fatally wounded by Policeman Driscoll while attempting to enter a dwelling by means of a false key. Bonnefield ran and the policeman shot him in the back, the bullet piercing his spinal cord. If the wounded man recovers he will be a helpless paralytic. Bonnefield says his home is in Chicago.

Jewish Fund Crosses Million Mark.

New York, Dec. 4.—Contributions to the funds for the relief of Jewish victims of Russian atrocities amounted to $28,733, making a grand total of contributions to the fund of $1,007,534.

Lord and Lary Curzon Arrive.

Dover, England, Dec. 4.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, former viceroy of India and Lady Curzon have arrived here.

EIGHTEEN MINERS DIE

Believe That a Blown-Out Shot Was the Cause of the Explosion.

EVERY MAN ON DUTY KILLED

Same Mine Was Scene of Terrible Accident in Which 32 Perished a Few Years Ago—Rescuers Nearly Overcome by Afterdamp.

Diamondville, Wyo., Dec. 4.—Eighteen miners lost their lives in an explosion in the Diamondville Coal and Coke company's mine. Miners believe that a blown-out shot was the cause. The shock of the explosion was felt all over the town, rocking buildings so violently that their occupants ran outdoors.

Nearly the whole population of Diamondville flocked to the mine shaft. In an explosion in the same mine on Oct. 26, 1901, 32 miners perished.

On account of the after effects of the explosion Superintendent Snedon insisted that precautions against fire should be taken, and it was almost noon before the first rescue party entered the mine.

The explosion occurred 1,100 feet under ground and 3,000 feet from the mouth. It wrecked the brattices and blocked the entrances to the lower levels, compelling the removal of much debris before the miners could be reached.

When the rescuers finally went into the mine none could remain long. Crowds around the portal eagerly watched car after car come up only to see rescuers who had been overcome by afterdamp. It was several hours before the first body was brought up.

The 800 coal diggers of the Diamond mines were assisted in the rescue work by many miners who came from Kemmerer.

Every man in the mine at the time of the explosion perished. The night force is small. It is believed that most of the dead are Englishmen.

REHEARSE ROGERS HANGING

Deputy Sheriffs to Make Ready to Execute Woman Four Days Hence.

Windsor, Vt., Dec. 4.—Mary Mabel Rogers, who has only four days more to live, unless her amazing luck again comes to her rescue, was surprised by a visit from her mother, Mrs. John Callahan, and her sister, Miss Katheryn, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y. She burst into tears at the sight of her mother, bent with age, weeping. There was a long embrace and a few words were spoken. At the parting Mrs. Rogers wept but did not say "Goodby." This is taken to mean that she still clings to hope.

Tuesday morning the deputies will meet at the prison, erect gallows and hold a rehearsal of the grewsome details assigned to each deputy. Sheriff Peck will not be present. Deputy Sheriff Lovell will adjust the noose and Deputy McAuley will spring the trap. No newspaper reporters will be admitted to the execution.

JURY FREE M'LEOD

Physician in Suitcase Trial Is Discharged in Court.

Boston, Dec. 4.—A verdict of not guilty was reported in the superior court Saturday by the jury which deliberated the case of Dr. Percy D. McLeod, charged with being an accessory after the fact of the illegal operation which resulted in the death of Susanna A. Geary, the victim of the suitcase tragedy, and with concealing the crime. The prisoner was discharged.

William E. Hunt and Louis M. Crawford, who pleaded guilty several days ago to the charge of being accessories after the fact to the illegal operation, then were brought into court. Each was sentenced by Judge Stevens to not less than six years nor more than seven years in state prison.

His Mysterious Death.

Altoona, Pa., Dec. 4.—Andrew Helnig, aged 29, employed in the car shops of the Pennsylvania railroad, was sent to Washington Friday with a derrick. Word has been received here that when the derrick arrived Heinig's body was found on the car. His death is mysterious. Railroad detectives are conducting an investigation.

Fire Destroys Vinegar Works.

Jeannette, Pa., Dec. 4.—Fire destroyed the Grapeville vinegar works, owned by Charles H. and George W. West of Pittsburg, two cattle stables owned by the firm, the dwelling of George W. Croushore and a stable of Dr. Joseph Wakefield, besides damaging the Pennsylvania railroad freight station.

Preacher Found Dead in Bed.

Altoona, Pa., Dec. 4.—Rev. Ezriah Shadrack, aged 74, was found dead in bed, death having been caused by apoplexy. He was a retired Baptist minister, having served churches in Blair, Cambria, Indiana and Clearfield counties. His father, Rev. William Shadrack, built the first Baptist church here.

Ex-Mayor of Mansfield Dead.

Mansfield, O., Dec. 4.—Thomas Frederick Black, a prominent Democratic politician and mayor of Mansfield from 1893 to 1895, is dead here.

Dr. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Pleasant to take, Powerful to Cure, And Welcome in every Home.

KIDNEY and LIVER cure.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to all ages and both sexes, affording permanent relief in all cases caused by impurity of the blood, such as Kidney, Bladder and Liver Complaints, Constipation, and weaknesses peculiar to women. Successful for 30 years. Prepared by DR. D. KENNEDY'S SONS, Rondout, N. Y. $1.00 all druggists. Six bottles $5.00.

Incident of the Reign of Terror.

A dramatic incident of the reign of terror in France was the saving of her father's life from the guillotine by Mlle. de Sombreuil. M. de Sombreuil and his daughter were condemned to death at the time of the September massacres and were waiting in the cart, surrounded by the mob, for their turn to mount the scaffold. Mlle. de Sombreuil turned to the crowd and asked what harm a weak old man like her father could do to the nation. Some of the men answered that if she would drink a glass of blood to the nation they would let him go and passed up a glass. She drank it down immediately. The crowd took her and her father from the cart. They escaped and made their way to England. She thought at the time she drank blood, but afterward she concluded that it was red wine, for she saw no one stoop to fill the glass. To her death she was never able, however, to see red wine in a glass without a shudder.

An Ancient Steam Man.

There are a host of authorities on hydraulics and mechanics that could be quoted to support the assertion that the steam engine is not a modern invention. Carpini in the account of his travels, A. D. 1286, describes a species of aeolipile, or steam engine made in the form of a man. This contrivance was filled with "inflammable liquid" (probably petroleum) and made to do terrible work in the battles between the Mongols and the troops of Prester John.

Concerning Seasickness.

Two congressmen, discussing the discomforts of travel, happened to branch off on to the subject of seasickness. One of them said:

"Talk about seasickness, the fellow that traveled with me on my last European trip beat anything I ever met in all of my experience before. I tried all sorts of remedies on him, but without avail. He kept repeating, 'Oh, I am so sick, I am so sick.'

"Finally I cried out, 'Can't you keep anything on your stomach?'

"'Only my hands, Tom, only my hands.'"—Harper's Weekly.

TEXAS.

If you are contemplating a change, why not locate in Texas where the winters are mild and a home can be purchased for what you pay annually for rent in the North? East Texas offers opportunities for fruit and truck growers not equaled in any other section of our country. Write for literature and Homeseekers' rates Sept. 19, Oct. 3 and 17, Nov. 7 and 21.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

Southern Arkansas Lands.

Timbered, rolling, perfect drainage, no swamps, good water. Grow corn, cotton, small grains, cow-peas and believed to be the coming clover and alfalfa country—porous clay soil and clay subsoil—cheapest lands in Southwest. Splendid stock country — ten months range.

Write for Southern Arkansas booklet and Homeseekers' rates Sept. 19, Oct. 3 and 17, Nov. 7 and 21.

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UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE—NEW STEAMERS
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Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points; at Cleveland for Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest.
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DR. MOTT'S NERVERINE PILLS
AFTER USING. The great iron and tonic pill and restorative for men and women, produces strength and vitality, builds up the system and renews the normal vigor, bringing health and happiness. 60 doses in a box. For sale by all druggists, or we will mail it, securely wrapped, on receipt of price, $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00. Dr. Mott's Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio

DR. KUTCHIN
EX. U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,
Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.
Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

Dr. Kutchin will visit this County every month, that sevaral patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in the County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits this town every four weeks and will continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for any one to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatic Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in cases curable. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as have baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies. **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polybroid. Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating** with the **highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensible to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never failing method. **Free Examination of the Urine.**—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination. **Persons unskillfully** treated by **ignorant pretenders** who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C.O.D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps enclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

President Roosevelt's annual message has been delivered to congress. Opening with a plea for the co-operation of all classes in continuing the country's prosperity and in correcting existing evils, for a "square deal" for everybody, the message first takes up the question of corporations and railroad rate legislation. The president says:

Corporations.

I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of combination, and any effort to prevent all combination will be not only useless, but in the end vicious, because of the contempt for law which the failure to enforce law inevitably produces. The corporation has come to stay, just as the trades union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored so long as it does good. But each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice.

Experience has shown conclusively that it is useless to try to get any adequate regulation and supervision of these great corporations by state action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exercised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is coextensive with the field work of the corporations—that is, by the national government. I believe that this regulation and supervision can be obtained by the enactment of law by the congress. If this proves impossible, it will certainly be necessary ultimately to confer in fullest form such power upon the national government by affirmative acment of the constitution.

The laws of the congress and of the several states hitherto, as passed upon by the courts, have resulted more often in showing that the states have no power in the matter than that the national government has power; so that there at present exists a very unfortunate condition of things, under which these great corporations doing an interstate business occupy the position of subjects without a sovereign, neither any state government nor the national government having effective control over them. Our steady aim should be by legislation, cautiously and carefully undertaken, but resolutely persevered in, to assert the sovereignty of the national government by affirmative action.

This is only in form an innovation. In substance it is merely a restoration, for from the earliest time such regulation of industrial activities has been recognized in the action of the lawmaking bodies, and all that I propose is to meet the changed conditions in such manner as will prevent the commonwealth abdicating the power it has always possessed, not only in this country, but also in England before and since this country became a separate nation.

Railroad Rate Legislation.

As I said in my message of Dec. 6 last, the immediate and most pressing need so far as legislation is concerned is the enactment into law of some scheme to secure to the agents of the government such supervision and regulation of the rates charged by the railroads of the country engaged in interstate traffic as shall summarily and effectively prevent the imposition of unjust or unreasonable rates. It must include putting a complete stop to rebates in every shape and form. This power to regulate rates, like all similar powers over the business world, should be exercised with moderation, caution and self restraint, but it should exist, so that it can be effectively exercised when the need arises.

In my judgment, the most important provision which such law should contain is that conferring upon some competent administrative body the power to decide upon the case being brought before it whether a given rate prescribed by a railroad is reasonable and just, and if it is found to be unreasonable and unjust then, after full investigation of the complaint, to prescribe the limit of rate beyond which it shall not be lawful to go—the maximum reasonable rate, as it is commonly called—this decision to go into effect within a reasonable time and to obtain from thence onward, subject to review by the courts.

It sometimes happens at present, not that a rate is too high, but that a favored shipper is given too low a rate. In such case the commission would have the right to fix this already established minimum rate as the maximum, and it would need only one or two such decisions by the commission to cure railroad companies of the practice of giving improper minimum rates. I call your attention to the fact that my proposal is not to give the commission power to initiate or originate rates generally, but to regulate a rate already fixed or originated by the roads upon complaint and after investigation. A heavy penalty should be exacted from any corporation which fails to respect an order of the commission. I regard this power to establish a maximum rate as being essential to any scheme of real reform in the matter of railway regulation.

It is worth while considering whether it would not be wise to confer on the government the right of civil action against the beneficiary of a rebate for at least twice the value of the rebate. This would help stop what is really blackmail. Elevator allowances should be stopped, for they have now grown to such an extent that they are demoralizing and are used as rebates.

Private Car Lines.

All private car lines, industrial roads, refrigerator charges and the like should be expressly put under the supervision of the interstate commerce commission or some similar body so far as rates and agreements practically affecting rates are concerned. A rebate in icing charges or in mileage or in division of the rate for refrigerating charges is just as pernicious as a rebate in any other way.

There should be publicity of the accounts of common carriers. Only in this way can violations or evasions of the law be surely detected. A system of examination of railroad accounts should be provided similar to that now conducted into the national banks by the bank examiners. A few first class railroad accountants, if they had proper direction and proper authority to inspect books and papers, could accomplish much in preventing willful violations of the law.

Employers' Liability Law.

In my annual message to the Fifty-eighth congress at its second session I recommended the passage of an employers' liability law for the District of Columbia and in our navy yards. I renewed that recommendation in my message to the Fifty-eighth congress at its second session and further suggested the appointment of a commission to make a comprehensive study of employers' liability with a view to the enactment of a wise and constitutional law covering the subject, applicable to all industries within the scope of the federal power. I hope that such a law will be prepared and enacted as speedily as possible.

There has been demand for depriving courts of the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes. Such special limitation of the equity powers of our courts would be most unwise. It is true that some judges have misused this power, but this does not justify a denial of the power any more than an improper exercise of the power to call a strike by a labor leader would justify the denial of the right to strike. The remedy is to regulate the procedure by requiring the judge to give due notice to the adverse parties before granting the writ, the hearing to be ex parte if the adverse party does not appear at the time and place ordered. What is due notice must depend upon the facts of the case. It should not be used as a pretext to permit violation of law or the jeopardizing of life or property. Of course this would not authorize the issuing of a restraining order or injunction in any case in which it is not already authorized by existing law.

I renew the recommendation I made in my last annual message for an investigation by the department of commerce and labor of general labor conditions, especial attention to be paid to the conditions of child labor and child labor legislation in the several states. Such an investigation should take into account the various problems with which the question of child labor is connected. In such a republic as ours the one thing that we cannot afford to neglect is the problem of turning out decent citizens. The future of the nation depends upon the citizenship of the generations to come. The children of today are those who tomorrow will shape the destiny of our land, and we cannot afford to neglect them. The legislature of Colorado has recommended that the national government provide some general measure for the protection from abuse of children and dumb animals throughout the United States. I lay the matter before you for what I trust will be your favorable consideration.

As to Women Who Work.

The department of commerce and labor should also make a thorough investigation of the conditions of women in industry. Over 5,000,000 American women are now engaged in gainful occupations, yet there is an almost complete dearth of data upon which to base any trustworthy conclusions as regards a subject as important as it is vast and complicated. The introduction of women into industry is working change and disturbance in the domestic and social life of the nation. The decrease in marriage, and especially in the birth rate, has been coincident with it. We must face accomplished facts, and the adjustment to factory conditions must be made, but surely it can be made with less friction and less harmful effects on family life than is now the case. This whole matter in reality forms one of the greatest sociological phenomena of our time. It is a social question of the first importance, of far greater importance than any merely political or economic question can be.

In any great labor disturbance not only are employer and employee interested, but also a third party—the general public. Every considerable labor difficulty in which interstate commerce is involved should be investigated by the government and the facts officially reported to the public.

Insurance.

The great insurance companies afford striking examples of corporations whose business has extended so far beyond the jurisdiction of the states which created them as to preclude strict enforcement of supervision and regulation by the parent states. In my last annual message I recommended "that the congress carefully consider whether the power of the bureau of corporations cannot constitutionally be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance." Recent events have emphasized the importance of an early and exhaustive consideration of this question, to see whether it is not possible to furnish better safeguards than the several states have been able to furnish against corruption of the flagrant kind which has been exposed.

It has been only too clearly shown that certain of the men at the head of these large corporations take but small note of the ethical distinction between honesty and dishonesty. They draw the line only this side of what may be called law honesty, the kind of honesty necessary in order to avoid falling into the clutches of the law. Of course the only complete remedy for this condition must be found in an aroused public conscience, a higher sense of ethical conduct in the community at large and especially among business men and in the great profession of the law, and in the growth of a spirit which condemns all dishonesty, whether in rich man or in poor man, whether it takes the shape of bribery or of blackmail. But much can be done by legislation which is not only drastic, but practical. There is need of a far stricter and more uniform regulation of the vast insurance interests of this country. The United States should in this respect follow the policy of other nations by providing adequate national supervision of commercial interests which are clearly national in character.

I repeat my previous recommendation that the congress should consider whether the federal government has any power or owes any duty with respect to domestic transactions in insurance of an interstate character. That state supervision has proved inadequate is generally conceded.

The Revenues.

There is more need of stability than of the attempt to attain an ideal perfection in the methods of raising revenue, and the shock and strain to the business world certain to attend any serious change in these methods render such change inadvisable unless for grave reason. It is not possible to lay down any general rule by which to determine the moment when the reasons for will outweigh the reasons against such a change. No change can be made on lines beneficial to or desired by one section or one state only. There must be something like a general agreement among the citizens of the several states that the change is needed and desired in the interest of the people as a whole, and there should then be a sincere, intelligent and disinterested effort to make it in such shape as will combine, so far as possible, the maximum of good to the people at large with the minimum of necessary disregard for the special interests of localities or classes, but in time of peace the revenue must, on the average, taking a series of years together, equal the expenditures or else the revenues must be increased. Last year there was a deficit. Unless our expenditures can be kept within the revenues then our revenue laws must be readjusted.

It is impossible to outline what shape such a readjustment should take, for it is as yet too early to say whether there will be need for it. It should be considered whether it is not desirable that the tariff laws should provide for applying as against or in favor of any other nation maximum and minimum tariff rates established by the congress, so as to secure a certain reciprocity of treatment between other nations and ourselves.

Economy In Expenditures.

I earnestly recommend to the congress the need of economy and, to this end, of a rigid scrutiny of appropriations. All unnecessary offices should be abolished. In the public printing also a large saving of money can be made. There is a constantly growing tendency to publish masses of unimportant information at which no human being ever looks.

Yet, in speaking of economy, I must in nowise be understood as advocating the false economy which is in the end the worst extravagance. To cut down in the navy would be a crime against the nation. To fail to push forward all work on the Panama canal would be as great a folly.

Currency.

Every consideration of prudence demands the addition of the element of elasticity to our currency system. The evil does not consist in an inadequate volume of money, but in the rigidity of this volume, which does not respond as it should to the varying needs of communities and of seasons. Inflation must be avoided, but some provision should be made that will insure a larger volume of money during the fall and winter months than in the less active seasons of the year, so that the currency will contract against speculation and will expand for the needs of legitimate business. At present the treasury department is at irregularly recurring intervals obliged in the interest of the business world—that is, in the interests of the American public—to try to avert financial crises by providing a remedy which should be provided by congressional action.

Business Methods In Departments.

At various times I have instituted investigations into the organization and conduct of the business of the executive departments. While none of these inquiries have yet progressed far enough to warrant final conclusions, they have already confirmed and emphasized the general impression that the organization of the departments is often faulty in principle and wasteful in results, while many of their business methods are antiquated and inefficient. I recommend that the congress consider this subject.

Federal Elections.

In my last annual message I said:

"The power of the government to protect the integrity of the elections of its own officials is inherent and has been recognized and affirmed by repeated declarations of the supreme court. There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuses corruption, and it would seem to follow that none would oppose vigorous measures to eradicate it. I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in federal elections. The details of such a law may be safely left to the wise discretion of the congress, but it should go as far as under the constitution it is possible to go and should include severe penalties against him who gives or receives a bribe intended to influence his act or opinion as an elector and provisions for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates, but also of all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees."

I desire to repeat this recommendation.

All contributions by corporations to any political committee or for any political purpose should be forbidden by law, directors should not be permitted to use stockholders' money for such purposes, and, moreover, a prohibition of this kind would be, as far as it went, an effective method of stopping the evils aimed at in corrupt practices acts.

The Hague Conference.

The first conference of nations held at The Hague in 1899, being unable to dispose of all the business before it, recommended the consideration and settlement of a number of important questions by another conference to be called subsequently and at an early date. These questions were the following: (1) The rights and duties of neutrals; (2) the limitation of the armed forces on land and sea and of military budgets; (3) the use of new types and calibers of military and naval guns; (4) the inviolability of private property at sea in times of war; (5) the bombardment of ports, cities and villages by naval forces. In October, 1904, at the instance of the interparliamentary union, I issued invitations to all the powers signatory to The Hague convention to send delegates to such a conference and suggested that it be again held at The Hague.

From all the powers acceptance was received, coupled in some cases with the condition that we should wait until the end of the war then waging between Russia and Japan. The emperor of Russia, immediately after the treaty of peace which so happily terminated this war, in a note presented to the president on Sept. 13 took the initiative in recommending that the conference be now called. The United States government in response expressed its cordial acquiescence and stated that it would as a matter of course take part in the new conference and endeavor to further its aims. We assume that all civilized governments will support the movement and that the conference is now an assured fact. This government will do everything in its power to secure the success of the conference to the end that substantial progress may be made in the cause of international peace, justice and good will.

Monroe Doctrine.

There are certain essential points which must never be forgotten as regards the Monroe doctrine. In the first place, we must as a nation make it evident that we do not intend to treat it in any shape or way as an excuse for aggrandizement on our part at the expense of the republics to the south.

But we must make it evident that we do not intend to permit the Monroe doctrine to be used by any nation on this continent as a shield to protect it from the consequences of its own misdeeds against foreign nations. The Monroe doctrine does not force us to interfere to prevent the punishment of a port save to see that the punishment does not assume the form of territorial occupation in any shape. The case is more difficult when it refers to a contractual obligation. This country would certainly decline to go to war to prevent a foreign government from collecting a just debt. On the other hand, it is very inadvisable to permit any foreign power to take possession, even temporarily, of the custom houses of an American republic in order to enforce the payment of its obligations, for such temporary occupation might turn into a permanent occupation. The only escape from these alternatives may at any time be that we must ourselves undertake to bring about some arrangement by which so much as possible of a just obligation shall be paid.

To do so insures the defaulting republic from having to pay debts of an improper character under duress, while it also insures honest creditors of the republic from being passed by in the interest of dishonest or grasping creditors. Moreover, for the United States to take such a position offers the only possible way of insuring us against a clash with some foreign power. The position is therefore in the interest of peace as well as in the interest of justice.

Santo Domingo.

Santo Domingo has now made an appeal to us, and not only every principle of wisdom, but every generous instinct within us, bids us respond to the appeal. The conditions in Santo Domingo have for a number of years grown from bad to worse until a year ago all society was on the verge of dissolution. Fortunately just at this time a ruler sprang up in Santo Domingo who, with his colleagues, saw the dangers threatening their country and appealed to the friendship of the only neighbor who possessed the power and the will to help them. There was imminent danger of foreign intervention. The patience of foreign creditors had become exhausted, and at least two foreign nations were on the point of intervention and were only prevented by the unofficial assurance of this government that it would itself strive to help Santo Domingo in her hour of need.

Accordingly, the executive department of our government negotiated a treaty under which we are trying to help the Dominican people to straighten out their finances. This treaty is pending before the senate. In the meantime a temporary arrangement has been made under which the Dominican government has appointed Americans to all the important positions in the customs service, and they are seeing to the honest collection of the revenues, turning over 45 per cent to the government for running expenses and putting the other 55 per cent into a safe depositary for equitable division in case the treaty shall be ratified among the various creditors, whether European or American.

Under the course taken stability and order and all the benefits of peace are at last coming to Santo Domingo, danger of foreign intervention has been suspended, and there is at last a prospect that all creditors will get justice, no more and no less. If the arrangement is terminated by the failure of the treaty chaos will follow, and sooner or later this government may be involved in serious difficulties with foreign governments over the island or else may be forced itself to intervene in the island in some unpleasant fashion.

Army and Navy.

I do not believe that any army in the world has a better average of enlisted man or a better type of junior officer, but the army should be trained to act effectively in a mass. Provision should be made by sufficient appropriations for maneuvers of a practical kind.

Provision should be made for the promotion of exceptionally meritorious men over the heads of their comrades and for the retirement of all men who have reached a given age without getting beyond a given rank.

There should be an increase in the coast artillery force so that our coast fortifications can be in some degree adequately manned. There is special need for an increase and reorganization of the medical department of the army. In both the army and navy there must be the same thorough training for duty in the staff corps as in the fighting line. The importance of this was shown conclusively in the Spanish-American and the Russo-Japanese wars. The work of the medical departments in the Japanese army and navy is especially worthy of study.

Our navy must, relatively to the navies of other nations, always be of greater size than our army. We have most wisely continued for a number of years to build up our navy, and it has now reached a fairly high standard of efficiency. This standard must not only be maintained, but increased. It does not seem to me necessary, however, that the navy should, at least in the immediate future, be increased beyond the present number of units. What is now clearly necessary is to substitute efficient for inefficient units as the latter become worn out or as it becomes apparent that they are useless. Probably the result would be attained by adding a single battleship to our navy each year, the superseded or outworn vessels being laid up or broken up as they are thus replaced.

Naturalization.

On this subject I recommend:

First. A federal bureau of naturalization, to be established in the department of commerce and labor, to supervise the administration of the naturalization laws and to receive returns of naturalizations pending and accomplished.

Second. Uniformity of naturalization certificates, fees to be charged, and procedure.

Third. More exacting qualifications for citizenship.

Fourth. The preliminary declaration of intention to be abolished and no alien to be naturalized until at least ninety days after the filing of his petition.

Fifth. Jurisdiction to naturalize aliens to be confined to United States district courts and to such state courts as have jurisdiction in civil actions in which the amount in controversy is unlimited; in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants the United States district courts to have exclusive jurisdiction in the naturalization of the alien residents of such cities.

Criminal Laws.

In my last message I asked the attention of the congress to the urgent need of action to make our criminal law more effective, and I most earnestly request that you pay heed to the report of the attorney general on this subject.

There seems to be no statute of the United States which provides for the punishment of a United States attorney or other officer of the government who corruptly agrees to wrongfully do or wrongfully refrain from doing any act when the consideration for such corrupt agreement is other than one possessing money value. This ought to be remedied by appropriate legislation. Legislation should also be enacted to cover explicitly, unequivocally and beyond question breach of trust in the shape of prematurely divulging official secrets by an officer or employee of the United States and to provide a suitable penalty therefor.

Merchant Marine.

To the spread of our trade in peace and the defense of our flag in war a great and prosperous merchant marine is indispensable. We should have ships of our own and seamen of our own to convey our goods to neutral markets and in case of need to reenforce our battle line. It cannot but be a source of regret and uneasiness to us that the lines of communication with our sister republics of South America should be chiefly under foreign control. It is not a good thing that American merchants and manufacturers should have to send their goods and letters to South America via Europe if they wish security and dispatch. Even on the Pacific, where our ships have held their own better than on the Atlantic, our merchant flag is now threatened through the liberal aid bestowed by other governments on their own steam lines. I ask your earnest consideration of the report with which the merchant marine commission has followed its long and careful inquiry.

It is a matter of unmixed satisfaction once more to call attention to the excellent work of the pension bureau, for the veterans of the civil war have a greater claim upon us than any other class of our citizens. To them first of all among our people honor is due.

Immigration.

As I said in my last message to the congress, we cannot have too much immigration of the right sort, and we should have none whatever of the wrong sort.

The questions arising in connection with Chinese immigration stand by themselves. The conditions in China are such that the entire Chinese cooly class—that is, the class of Chinese laborers, skilled and unskilled—legitimately come under the head of undesirable immigrants to this country. But in the effort to carry out the policy of excluding Chinese coolies, grave injustice and wrong have been done by this nation to the people of China, wherefore unfortunately to this extent Chinese students, but not professional men of all kinds, real only merchants, **but** bankers, doctors, manufacturers, **professors**, travelers and the like, **should** be encouraged to come here and treated on precisely the same footing **that** we treat students, business men, travelers and the like of other nations.

As a people we have talked much of the open door in China, and we expect, and quite rightly intend to insist upon, justice being shown us by the Chinese. But we cannot expect to receive equity unless we do equity.

The Civil Service.

Heads of executive departments and members of the commission have called my attention to the fact that the rule requiring a filing of charges and three days' notice before an employee could be separated from the service for inefficiency has served no good purpose whatever. Experience has shown that the rule is wholly ineffective to save any man if a superior for improper reasons wishes to remove him and is mischievous because it sometimes serves to keep in the service incompetent men not guilty of specific wrongdoing. Having these facts in view, the rule has been amended by providing that where the inefficiency or incapacity comes within the personal knowledge of the head of a department the removal may be made without notice, the reasons therefor being filed and made a record of the department. The absolute right of removal rests where it always has rested, with the head of a department. The change is merely one of procedure. It was much needed, and it is producing good results.

Our copyright laws need revision.

Philippines and Other Islands.

During the last year the Philippine Islands have been slowly recovering from the series of disasters which since American occupation have greatly reduced the amount of agricultural products below what was produced in Spanish times.

The agricultural conditions of the islands enforce more strongly than ever the argument in favor of reducing the tariff on the products of the Philippine Islands entering the United States. I earnestly recommend that the tariff now imposed by the Dingley bill upon the products of the Philippine Islands be entirely removed, except the tariff on sugar and tobacco, and that that tariff be reduced to 25 per cent of the present rates under the Dingley act; that after July 1, 1909, the tariff upon tobacco and sugar produced in the Philippine Islands be entirely removed and that free trade between the islands and the United States in the products of each country then be provided for by law.

In my judgment, immediate steps should be taken for the fortification of Hawaii. This is the most important point in the Pacific to fortify in order to conserve the interests of this country. It would be hard to overstate the importance of this need. Hawaii is too heavily taxed. Laws should be enacted setting aside for a period of, say, twenty years 75 per cent of the internal revenue and customs receipts from Hawaii as a special fund to be expended in the islands.

I earnestly advocate the adoption of legislation which will explicitly confer American citizenship on all citizens of Porto Rico.

I wish also to call the attention of the congress to one question which affects our insular possessions generally—namely, the need of an increased liberality in the treatment of the whole franchise question in these islands.

I earnestly ask that Alaska be given an elective delegate.

Admission to Statehood.

I recommend that Indian Territory and Oklahoma be admitted as one state and that New Mexico and Arizona be admitted as one state.

The Panama Canal.

Active work in canal construction, mainly preparatory, has been in progress for less than a year and a half. During that period two points about the canal have ceased to be open to debate. First, the question of route; second, the question of feasibility. The point which remains unsettled is whether the canal shall be one of several locks above sea level or at sea level with a single tide lock. On this point I hope to lay before the congress at an early day the findings of the advisory board of American and European engineers.

In addition to sanitating the isthmus, satisfactory quarters are being provided for employees and an adequate system of supplying them with wholesome food at reasonable prices has been created. Hospitals have been established and equipped that are without superiors of their kind anywhere. During the past year a large portion of the plant with which the work is to be done has been ordered. It is confidently believed that by the middle of the approaching year a sufficient proportion of this plant will have been installed to enable us to resume the work of excavation on a large scale.

What is needed now and without delay is an appropriation by the congress to meet the current and accruing expenses of the commission. The first appropriation of $10,000,000 out of the $135,000,000 authorized by the Spooner act was made three years ago. It is nearly exhausted. Unless the congress shall appropriate before that time all work must cease.

[In conclusion the president recommends an increase in the diplomatic and consular service and more adequate compensation of its members.]

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THE INDEPENDENT.

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Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1905

Congressman Harvey C. Garber, chairman of the Democratic state committee of Ohio, says the gubernatorial campaign this fall cost but $13,000. The figure was a good deal less unlucky for the party than it promises to be for the community at large.

The Mansfield News suggests anew the propriety of giving Christmas its proper name in print, instead of the mongrel abbreviation "Xmas," and opines that doubt as to how to spell the name right is the main cause of the use of the slipshod substitute. It should not be hard to remember that it celebrates the birth of Christ and that His name is part of the name of the festival that is observed by all christians.

NEARBY TOWNS.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, Dec. 6.—Mrs. Hiram Poorman, aged about 60 years, died at the family home west of Navarre Tuesday, after an illness of several weeks. The deceased is survived by her husband and one son, Clement Poorman, and three granddaughters. The funeral will be held from the Cross Roads church Thursday morning, the Rev. W. S. Adams, of Crystal Springs, officiating. Interment will be made in the Navarre cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kelley were called to Barberton Wednesday to attend the funeral of Mr. Kelley's niece, Miss Barbara Soenshen.

A Pleasant Surprise.

North Lawrence, Dec. 6.—A jolly crowd of young people gathered at the home of Miss Violet Bowman on Friday evening, December 1, to celebrate her fifteenth birthday. Different parlor games and many piano selections were the features of amusement. An oyster supper was served at a late hour. Those present were the Misses Jennie Breck, Ellen Breck, Mary Anderson, May Haines, Grace Herbst, Jessie Farmer, May Dapp, Susie Dapp and Violet Bowman, and Charles Cannon, Earl Ager, Frank Brinker, Ray Brinker, Harry Haines, Clarence Dittmar, Howard Linn and Walter Anderson. ***

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb	26
Creamery butter	28
Eggs, per dozen	30
Chickens, spring, lb dressed	15
New Cabbage, per head	8-10
Lettuce, per lb	5
Onions, per peck	40
Potatoes, per bushel	60

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb	22-24
Eggs, per dozen	26
Chickens, live, per lb	9
Chickens, spring, dressed	12½
Chickens, dressed	10
Potatoes, per bushel	60
Live Pork	4½
Dressed Pork	6½

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices.

Wheat	83
Oats	33-33
Corn	50

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	65
Straw, per hundred	50
Shelled corn, per bushel	75
Oats, per bushel	38
Corn	60
Hay, loose, per ton	$8 $9

The Taking Cold Habit

The old cold goes; a new one quickly comes. It's the story of a weak throat, weak lungs, a tendency to consumption. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral breaks up the taking-cold habit. It strengthens, soothes, heals. Ask your doctor about it.

"I had a terrible cold, and nothing relieved me. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it promptly broke up my cold, stopped my cough, and eased every part of my body. It did wonderful work for me."—MR. J. F. LUTZ, Toledo, Ohio.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

Keep the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills. Just one pill each night.

THE DEATH OF PETER LUZIUS.

One of Massillon's Oldest Residents Passes Away.

THE DEATH OF MRS. GRAYBILL.

The Funeral of Mrs. Stielke Tuesday Afternoon — The Body of the Late Martin Libbey Brought to Massillon.

Peter Luzius, aged nearly 86 years, died at the family home in Wood street, Sunday morning at 4:30 o'clock, of the infirmities of old age. The deceased would have been 86 years old December 31. Mr. Luzius was born in Bavaria, Germany, but had been a resident of Massillon nearly all of his life, having come to this country in 1847. Until a short time ago he enjoyed good health. He voted at the last election and said afterwards that this was the fifty-fourth time he had cast his ballot in a regular election. Until sixteen years ago he conducted a restaurant and saloon in Wood street. Shortly after locating in Massillon he married Miss Barbara Witt, who died in 1863, and three years later he was married to Miss Caroline Siegel, who died ten or fifteen years ago, and since her death Mr. Luzius had lived at the old homestead with his daughter, Miss Bertha Luzius. The deceased is survived by the following children: Peter Luzius, of Cleveland; Herman Luzius, of Coffeeville, Kan.; William Luzius, of Muncie, Ind.; Mrs. Anna Winkelman, of Barberton; Mrs. Barbara Hoffman, of Cleveland; Anthony Ziegler, a stepson, of Cleveland, and Miss Bertha Luzius, of this city. The funeral will be held from the late home in Wood street Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

MARTIN LIBBEY.

Martin Libbey, aged 39 years, died at Canal Dover Saturday morning, of cancer. Mr. Libbey was formerly employed in the Richeimer bakery, in Massillon, and was a member of Tuscarwas Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, of Massillon. Members of the order attended the funeral in Canal Dover. The body was brought to Massillon Monday after the funeral and placed in a vault in the Massillon cemetery. The deceased is survived by a wife and four children.

MRS. MARY E. GRAYBILL.

Mrs. Mary E. Graybill, wife of Frank Graybill, of Canton, died at the family home in Canton suddenly Sunday at 12:30 o'clock. The deceased was an aunt of J. F. Shepley, of Massillon. The funeral will be held from St. John's Catholic church in Canton Wednesday morning. Interment will be made in St. John's cemetery, Canton.

MRS. SARAH STIELKE.

Mrs. Sarah Stielke, aged 73 years, died in Canton, Saturday, of the infirmities of old age. The deceased was a former resident of Massillon and is survived by two brothers, Martin Limbach, of Massillon, and Adam Limbach, of Canal Fulton; by a son, L. M. Steilke, of Cleveland, and by three daughters, Mrs. C. A. Thomas, of Mason City, Ia.; Mrs. E. E. Beard and Miss Louisa Stielke, of Canton; also by eleven grandchildren and one great grandchild. The funeral will be held at the lot in the Massillon cemetery Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. An opportunity will be given friends to view the body.

HENRY REESE.

Henry Reese, aged 54 years, died at the state hospital Sunday of organic brain disease. The body was sent to the deceased's former home in Akron, where interment will take place.

WILLIAM B. JEWETT.

William B. Jewett, aged 60 years, died at the state hospital Monday morning of organic brain disease. The deceased was admitted from Jefferson county and the body will be sent to the deceased's former home near Steubenville this evening.

Eastern Ohio Patents.

H. E. Dunlap, patent attorney, of Wheeling, W. Va., reports the following patents issued to eastern Ohio inventors: Thomas H. Whiteside, Youngstown, artificial tooth fastening for bridge work; G. A. Swineford, Canton, track bracket; R. R. Spoore, Kent, gate; E. H. Snyder, Canton, corn planter; L. N. McDonald and H. C. Morgan, Youngstown, twyer plate for Bessemer converters; F. G. Marbach, Medina, micrometer; O. A. Essig, Canton, sled; E. L. Crehen and J. N. Euwer, Youngstown, sign; W. S. Aungst, Alliance, electric signaling system; J. L. Arnold, Canton, vehicle tire.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A MILD WINTER.

So Says Pennsylvania's Aged Weather Prophet.

Reading, Pa., Dec. 5.—Elias Hartz, aged 92, the goosebone weather prophet, helped to eat his first goose of the season yesterday. Looking at the breast bone after it was dried, Mr Hartz saw very little of the usual purple coloring and at once declared emphatically that the coming winter would be very mild.

Along about the holidays or during the early part of January a sharp drop in the temperature is indicated, but it will not last more than a few days. The remainder of that month will be mild.

About the first of February severe cold weather with plenty of snow and probably a blizzard, may be expected. Real winter weather is predicted for that month and it may extend into March.

The bone is perfectly clear until the middle of winter, when a dark spot is shown. Then it again clears and remains so until the closing month of the winter.

The discolorations of the bone are in sharp contrast compared with those of the two previous years. The one of 1904-1905 showed from the dark color all the way through that the winter would be severe from start to finish.

CONDITIONS IN THIS DISTRICT.

Orders for a Miners' Strike Will Come from Outside.

VIEWS OF PRESIDENT LEGG.

He Says Indications are That Existing Troubles Can be Settled in the Massillon District Without a Strike in the Spring.

Robert Legg, president of the local miners' organization, said Tuesday that the conditions now existing in the Massillon district between the operators and miners were such that he thought all differences pertaining to the wage scale, which will be considered next spring, will be settled without any serious difficulty. He did not think a strike would be necessary as far as the Massillon district is concerned. The two years' wage scale will expire next spring and all over the United States a new wage scale will be made. This will affect miners in the anthracite and bituminous coal fields. Mr. Legg said, however, that if the national organization ordered a strike of the miners, the members of the miners' union in the Massillon district would be called out with all other miners belonging to the organization. As for the troubles in the Massillon district, of itself, they do not now appear serious enough to warrant the statement that they cannot be settled without a strike.

The executive committee will meet in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall Wednesday to consider several matters of importance. The committee has not had a recent meeting and during the past few weeks President Legg has gone over the district. He has found some small matters needing attention and desires to counsel with the executive committee. It is possible that other matters, those pertaining to the future of the organization in the Massillon district, will be considered. It is known that one official tendered his resignation to the secretary a few days ago but was induced to reconsider the matter until after the executive committee had a meeting. The secretary refused to accept the resignation and thereupon called a meeting of the executive committee.

The question of a strike next spring depends a great deal upon the outcome of the demands to be made by the miners in Pennsylvania and West Virginia coal fields. Officers of the miners' union have been urging the miners to join the union in those fields and the reports show that many who had left the union have again become members. President Mitchell has worked many weeks in that territory and has the union forces well in hand. The miners demand an increase in pay. The operators made a reduction two years ago. A dispatch from the Pittsburg district contains the following:

Coal operators in the Pittsburg district have decided to offer the 35,000 members of the United Mine Workers an advance of five per cent in wages to forestall the proposed demand of the miners' convention for an advance of twelve per cent.

The feeling is prevalent among the hard and soft coal operators that trouble is unavoidable throughout the country at the termination of the present wage agreement.

The action of the operators is not confined to the Pittsburg district alone, but embraces the states of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania. These states are members of the Inter-State Association.

Officials of the local office of the miners stated that the union would demand an advance and would probably ask for twelve per cent, and that they did not believe the men would be satisfied with an offer of five per cent increase, which would even the scale in force prior to the cut made two weeks ago.

The unanimous opinion of the miners' officials is that the present two year agreement will not be signed even with an increased wage attached. The miners say they have had enough of a two year scale and but one year scale will be signed in Indianapolis in January.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

A LEAP TO DEATH.

Hospital Patient Jumps from Fourth-Story Window.

Columbus, Dec. 6.—(By Associated Press.)—Frank Lewis, of this city, overpowered his guards at the Grant hospital today, and rushing to a window leaped to the ground, four stories below. His neck was broken, and he died almost immediately.

Christmas Suggestions

Suit,	House Coat,
Overcoat,	Night Robe,
Hat,	Suspenders,
Underwear,	Muffler,
Neckwear,	Umbrella,
Gloves,	Collars and Cuffs,
Hosiery,	Raincoat,
Shirts,	Suit Cases,
Cuff Buttons,	Hand Bags,
Tie Pins,	Sweaters.

Christmas bells will soon be ringing, and the problem of "What shall I give him for Christmas?" will once more confront you.

We have made a few suggestions above and should you fail to find a suitable item on the list, we would be pleased to have you call and we'll do all in our power to assist you.

A good rule to follow in selecting gifts for a man is to buy what he would be apt to buy for himself.

All our prices are moderate and we are always at your service.

Whitmans,

Formerly C. M. Whitman.

S. W. Cor. Main and Erie Sts., Massillon, O.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

H. C. PAUL

Is now ready to wait on you at

No. 16 N. Erie St.

We have a complete line of Choice Fresh and Salt

MEATS

Wholesale and Retail.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Hines, of 48 Chester street, a son.

Michael Christman and Pluma I. Holderbaum, of Pigeon Run, have been granted a permit to marry.

Mt. Eaton recently voted seventy no and thirty yes on a proposition to issue bonds in the sum of $7,000 for a new school building.

Edward Myers, living near Newman, is laid up with a broken leg, sustained while driving a mule in the Newman Creek mine last week.

Miss Sara Fairless, of Saginaw, Mich., is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Joseph Emerson, in West Main street. Miss Fairless is the daughter of the late Joseph Fairless, who was well known in this city.

The funeral of the late Peter Lucius was held from the late residence in Wood street Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. The pall bearers were Charles Lipps, Tobias Schott, George Ess and Christian Schott. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

The ten-year-old son of Alex Stauffer, about three miles south of Orrville, was seized with bleeding at the nose on Saturday evening, which continued for an hour or more. Dr. Campbell was called twice to attend the boy. He continued to grow weaker and died between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday.

George Benninger, a native of Switzerland, has word that he will receive a fortune of $59,000 December 15. The money is said to come from the estate of his grandfather at St. Gallen, Switzerland, and is in the hands of Benninger's guardian, a resident of Cleveland. Benninger has for some time been employed as a farm laborer about Wooster.

The trustees of the Fairmount children's home held their regular monthly meeting Tuesday at the parlors of the City Savings Bank and Trust Company, in Alliance. Those present were Superintendent Southworth; N. A. Frederick, of East Liverpool; W. G. Bentley, of Salem; J. M. Fife, of Canton, and Jesse Teeters, of Alliance. Only routine business was transacted.

The Ohio section of the weather crop bulletin for November, issued by the United States department of agriculture, is as follows: Weather very favorable for fall vegetation and farm work; corn husking progressing well; winter wheat and rye made splendid growth and are in unusually good condition, with only occasional reports of damage by fly; pastures and meadows in good condition.

O. E. Boley, a well known resident of Big Prairie, went insane Saturday and went to Shreve, where he boarded the engine of passenger train No. 6. Manson, the marshal of Shreve, attempted to arrest him and in the struggle Boley lost his hat and a sleeve from his coat. Boley clung to the engine until the train reached Canton, where he was arrested and locked up. —Orrville Crescent.

A regular meeting of Hiram chapter, Royal Arch Masons, was held Tuesday evening. The following officers were elected for the coming year: M. E. H. P., James Peacock; E. K., A. H. Coleman; E. S., L. P. Schimke; C. H., Ralph Harrington; P. S., William Yost, R. A. C., Otis Stover; G. M., 3d V., Thomas Wood; G. M., 2nd V., Ed. Zintzmaster: G. M., 1st V., Ralph L. Oberlin; treasurer, Z. T. Baltzly; secretary, R. B. Crawford, jr.; guard, William Stover.

Members of the boards of township trustees whose terms expire in 1906, expect that by a change in the law, as caused by the adoption of the constitutional amendments which carried by a large majority at the last election, they will be continued a year longer in office, after the expiration of their present terms. It is alleged that one of the amendments provides that township trustees and other municipal officers in this state will be elected in odd numbered years, while county officers will be elected in even numbered years.

The infirmities of old age caused the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilhelm at her home, 807 East Fifth street, Tuesday night. The deceased was the widow of Charles Wilhelm, was born in Canton, September 2, 1831, and lived in this city the greater part of her life. The deceased was twice married, and is survived by two sons, Jacob Hahn, of New Brighton, Conn., and Frank Hahn, of this city; one grandson, Fred Hahn; three brothers and two sisters, Benjamin Wear, of this city; Lewis Wear, of Akron; Joseph Wear, of Idaho; Mrs. Lucinda Wilmot, of Canal Fulton, and Mrs. Emaline Masters, of Massillon.

Elias M. Boyer and his wife, Kate C. Boyer, have again been chosen as superintendent and matron of the Stark county workhouse. This action was taken at a meeting of the board of workhouse directors, held at the institution, Tuesday. It was decided that their salaries should remain the same as the previous year. The members of the board congratulated the superintendent and his wife on the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the institution for the past year. Their administration was pronounced wise and economical. The reports submitted by the superintendent showed that the prisoners under his care were in a healthy condition during the past year, and that but a single prisoner escaped, and this one was returned to the institution within ten days.

THE DEATH OF A PIONEER.

Robert M. Wilhelm Passed Away Tuesday Morning.

AN AGED RESIDENT OF JUSTUS.

The Deceased was a Well Known Farmer of Sugarcreek Township—The Funeral Will be Held Thursday Morning.

Justus, Dec. 5.—Robert M. Wilhelm, aged 81 years, one of the best known residents of Sugarcreek township, died early Tuesday morning from the infirmities of old age. The deceased had been ill several weeks. Mr. Wilhelm was a resident of this township all his life and was born at Wilmot. He moved to a farm near here fifty-one years ago and had lived near this place ever since. His wife died four years ago. Since that time he had lived with his children. Mr. Wilhelm never held political office but had always taken a keen interest in the welfare of the township and county.

Mr. Wilhelm is survived by the following children: James and Edward Wilhelm, of Justus; John Wilhelm, of Canton; Mrs. Nora Waistler and Mrs. Mary Hay, of Justus.

The deceased had always taken an interest in church matters and the funeral will be held Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock at the Center church, between Justus and Wilmot. The Rev. J. M. Poulton, of Navarre, will officiate, and will be assisted by the Rev. M. S. Fritz. Interment will be made in the Center cemetery.

MARRIED MONDAY SUICIDE TUESDAY

Elmer Decker Married to Miss Lulu Stansbury.

THE CEREMONY IN CANTON.

Mrs. Decker Has Recovered from Her Shock—Her Former Home was South of Canton—Coroner March's Verdict.

As yet no explicit cause has been found for the suicide of Elmer E. Decker, who died in the city jail Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock after taking a heavy dose of laudanum. The fact developed Tuesday evening that Decker had been drinking heavily for several days and had spent some time in Canton and a part of the time in Massillon during the past week.

Decker and Miss Lulu Stansbury were married in Canton by Justice Barrick Monday afternoon, according to the revelations brought to light when a search was made of the dead man's clothes in Higerd's undertaking rooms, where the body was taken from the jail. Decker and Miss Stansbury had been together in Canton a few days. She admitted to Chief of Police Ertle Tuesday evening that they had been married. Miss Stansbury's home has been in Canton for some time and her former home was south of that city.

Chief Ertle took Mrs. Decker to Mrs. Logan's home, in South Erie street, late in the afternoon, where she was given lodging. She appeared prostrated at the sad ending of affairs at the time, but later in the evening appeared upon the streets and by Wednesday morning had apparently recovered from her shock. Mrs. Decker says she had known Decker but a few months.

Mr. and Mrs. Decker came to Massillon Monday evening. Tuesday morning Mr. Decker again went to Canton and returned to Massillon at noon. He was seen about the streets until nearly 2 o'clock, when taken in charge by Chief Ertle.

Decker came here from Honesdale, Pa., fifteen years ago. He had worked at many jobs. He and Miss Etta Moitz were married a number of years ago, but Mrs. Decker was granted a divorce about six years ago. Since that time Decker had worked about the city and at one time was a brakeman on the B. & O. He was injured last June and since that time had been staying a several places in Massillon. He had been seen in police court many times and the records show that he had been sent to the workhouse. Decker's mother, who lives in Honesdale, Pa., has been notified of her son's death.

Coroner March held an inquest Tuesday evening and gave the verdict that death was due to an overdose of laudanum. Mrs. Decker complained that she felt rather queer Tuesday morning but did not consider the case seriously until after she had heard of her husband's death.

NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Dec. 6.—Charles D. Reese and friend, of Massillon, spent Thanksgiving with Newman friends.

David Griffith, one of the attendants at the Massillon state hospital, spent Sunday with his parents.

The Misses Lila Aston and Priscilla Jenkins visited Massillon friends part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. August Peters were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Anton Russ, at the Wooster experiment station, the past week.

Thomas J. Morgan was a business visitor to Canton and Cleveland this week.

At the township trustees' meeting last Friday the resignation of George A. Hoover as justice of the peace was accepted, and Rudy Shank, of North Lawrence, was appointed.

The Lawrence township Sunday school convention at the M. E. church in Canal Fulton, last Sunday afternoon and evening, was well attended and a well prepared programme rendered. The papers read gave evidence of deep thought and research. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Prof. J. H. Focht, president; J. W. Harmon, vice president; A. L Williams, secretary, and E. E. Shilling, treasurer. The time and place for the next convention were left in the hands of the executive committee. Some rousing resolutions were adopted, after which the convention adjourned. The Canal Fulton people did themselves proud by way of entertainment, everybody being accommodated, and people who had prepared were disappointed in not receiving more friends to entertain.

Quite a number of the young people of Massillon spent from Thanksgiving to Sunday evening with their Newman friends, and while here joined the young people in celebrating the birthday anniversary of Mrs. William Findley, Saturday evening. Social games and music furnished the amusements and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

The Lawrence township board of education met at Canal Fulton last Monday evening in special session and accepted the resignation of Clerk of the Board C. W. Kirk and appointed George A. Hoover to fill the vacancy. The bonds of Mr. Hoover and Treasurer Fellmouth were approved and accepted in due form.

The foot ball game between the Hill and Forty Corners schools last Friday was hotly contested and resulted in a victory for the Hill. It is alleged that the Hill school went to considerable expense in securing the services of David E. Reese, of Massillon, who is credited with coaching the team of his old home to victory. He proved the hero of the hour and was the guest of honor of the Newman boys until Sunday evening.

The Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company has completed the work of lighting its entire plant with electricity, including the main entry of the clay mine. It also has a machine that performs all the drilling by electric power. Through the kindness of John Wynn, foreman of the clay mine, we had the pleasure of witnessing this machine drilling four holes in rapid succession. The machine is being ably manipulated by Edwin and George Wynn, who are proficient in the art of handling the machine to the best possible advantage. The clay mine under the management of John Wynn is in excellent condition being well ventilated and has the best of drainage and good roads. Mr. Wynn does a great deal of his own surveying and performed all the work of wiring in the mine for the electric machine, and the success he has attained classifies him as a general purpose man for operating a mine.

WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, Dec. 6.—The fifteen-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornell, west of town, while eating a piece of chicken Thursday afternoon, choked on a little piece of bone and died before a physician could be obtained. The funeral services were held at the Reformed church at Mt. Eaton, Saturday afternoon. Interment in Mt. Eaton cemetery.

Some of the warm blooded people in the village and vicinity ventured to brave the cold wave to see the foot ball game Thursday.

The plasterers have almost finished their work at Mr. Henning's new house.

The hunting season being over bunnie will probably enjoy a rest, unless he nibbles the trees.

GENOA.

Genoa, Dec. 7.—The farmers in this neighborhood are taking advantage of the hunting season. A great many rabbits have been killed.

Jeff Bowman moved onto Edward Klick's property Friday.

Fred Boli is engaged hauling cord wood to Canton for Wade Brothers.

John Gephart visited in Coshocton county Sunday.

William Baker has moved his household goods to the Allen property at Genoa.

Cyrus Decker took a hunting trip to Zoar.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Young, of Canton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Marchand, Sunday.

John Clark is very ill at this writing.

Mrs. A. McHenry has gone to New York for the holidays.

MRS. FILSON MET INSTANT DEATH.

Canton, Dec. 5.—(Special.)—Mrs. Lena Filson, aged 70 years, a prominent resident of Louisville, was instantly killed at the South Market street crossing of the Pennsylvania tracks today at 1:06 o'clock, by being struck by the eastbound passenger train. The gates were down at the time but she deliberately walked upon the track and was hit. Her body was almost ground to pieces.

The gatetender attempted to stop her and called to her not to cross the track at the time, but Mrs. Filson had a shawl over her head and apparently did not hear the warning. Her body was drawn under the wheels and death was instantaneous.

Mrs. Filson was a prominent worker in the Church of God and divided her time between Louisville and Canton. When in Canton she stayed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Addams and she was on her way up town from the Addams home when the accident occurred.

The accident occurred at a place where the engineer of the train had no time to stop. Several persons witnessed the accident but all were powerless to prevent it as shouts of warning were of no avail.

The Independent exchange column will bring results. Try it.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of John Boyd, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 5th day of December, 1905.

ELIZABETH BOYD,
Administratrix

For Breakfast Luncheon or Tea

A few small biscuits easily made with Royal Baking Powder. Make them small—as small round as a napkin ring. Mix and bake just before the meal. Serve hot.

Nothing better for a light dessert than these little hot biscuits with butter and honey, marmalade or jam.

You must use Royal Baking Powder to get them right.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

HUNTING SEASON CLOSED TUESDAY

Deputy Game Warden A. Dangeleisen said Tuesday that this was the last day of the hunting season for 1905, and that any person caught hunting after tonight will be prosecuted if arrested. Mr. Dangeleisen said that the season really closed Monday evening but that because of some misunderstanding upon the interpretation of the game law the custom had been permitted to prevail this year, which was allowed last year, when the state game warden instructed his deputies to permit hunting until the evening of December 5.

Deputy Dangeleisen received word from Osnaburg Tuesday morning that he was wanted there as soon as he could reach that place, to take charge of a case in which a number of hunters had gone upon a farm to hunt without permission from the owner. Mr. Dangeleisen telephoned that he would leave Massillon as soon as possible. He was engaged in a matter of business here at the time and was not able to leave until noon. He did not know the nature of the case other than reported to him over the telephone.

But very few arrests have been made during the past season by Mr. Dangeleisen for breaking of the hunting laws. The greatest trouble has arisen from the fact that parties persisted in hunting upon lands without obtaining permission from the owners. There have been no arrests for the selling of game or other transgressions of the game laws.

It has been rumored that an effort will be made to have the coming general assembly make some changes in the present game laws, but Deputy Dangeleisen has not heard just what these changes will be.

Sheriff's Sale.

State of Ohio, } ss
Stark County, }
Daisy M. Hofstetter }
vs. } Order of Sale
Adam Roof et al }

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, in the City of Massillon, Stark County and State of Ohio, on

Saturday, December 23, 1905,

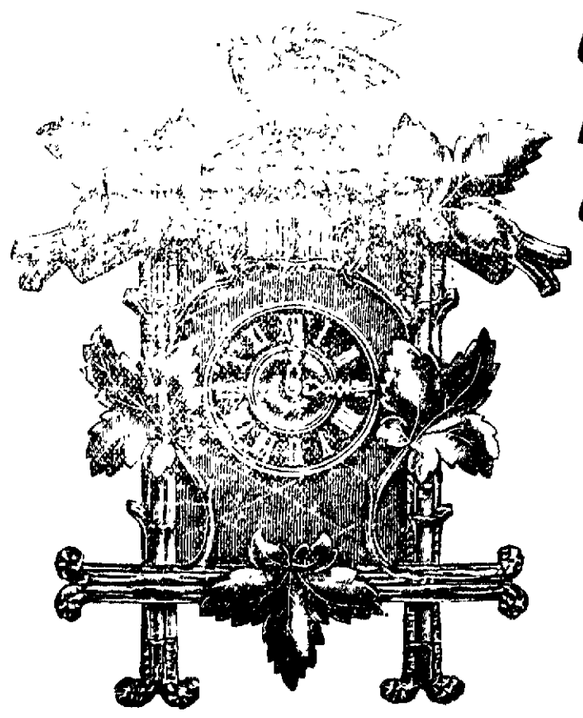
the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot (2748) numbered twenty-seven hundred forty eight in the City of Massillon, Ohio House number 17 N Walnut St

Appraised at $1 0 0 0 0

Terms—Cash

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRANK McKINNEY
Sheriff



Our Jewelry Has Four Points of Merit:

Quality, Style, Variety, Price.

Remember Your Home and Friends This Year

As you never did before. You can do it with the best selections for young or old at fairest prices, and in the

Greatest Variety of Fresh New Styles,

Making the matter of selection an easy and pleasant recreation.

Come and Look.

You will find your wants anticipated and the prices irresistible.

Select Your Presents Now.

Make a small deposit and we will lay them away for you.

Fine Hand Engraving Free. **Hawver,** No. 17 South Erie Street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

IMPORTANT BRANCH OF FOREST SERVICE

Wood Distillation a Means of Utilizing Waste.

OF INTEREST TO LUMBERMEN.

In Many Cases Even the Roots as Well as the Stumps Can be Used, Thus Lowering the Cost of Clearing Land.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Wood distillation has been tried in this country so extensively of late, and has been brought so prominently to the attention of the forest service as a means of utilizing waste in lumbering, that a careful and thorough investigation is to be made by the service, covering both what has been accomplished in this industry and what may be done to reduce it to more scientific principles and to place it upon a sound commercial basis. The various processes now in use will be studied and compared, as well as the resulting products and the uses to which they are or may be put.

To push this study to early and useful results with the least possible delay, Mr. Thomas W. Pritchard, a practical expert in wood distillaton, has been engaged by the forest service to devote his entire time to the work. Mr. Pritchard, who is a trained chemist, has for several years been connected with successful distillation plants in the South. He has already begun his work with the forest service, and will at once communicate with the owners of wood distillation plants throughout the country to first determine the degree of success to which the business has reached. He will then closely examine the methods which have resulted most successfully, and attempt to extend their use. He will pay particular attention to the extent to which lumbermen may adopt wood discillation as a means of turning into useful products the tops, slabs and other waste of sawmills, which are often at present a total loss.

Destructive distillation consists in driving out all the liquid matters in the wood and collecting and condensing them afterwardds. Intense heat is employed, and the original form of the wood is changed chemically into various liquids and pure carbon. The wood is closely placed in a steel retort, with the doors tightly sealed, and fires are started in the furnace beneath.

In a few hours distillation begins. The liquids are driven from the wood, are changed to vapors, and pass off through a pipe at the top of the retort, which leads to a condenser or worm, immersed in water, where they are condensed in the order of their gravity. Again restored to liquid form, they then pass through the rest of the coil and run into collecting tanks. The gas, the lightest of the products, rises to the top of the coil and is piped off.

The liquid products are redistilled in a secondary still into the various coils and by-products. Thus, the thin, amber colored oil, which is one of the products of the first distillation, is changed in the second still into wood spirit or turpentine, a light oil, and a heavy oil, the residium being tar. This process, which is the one carried on at several successful plants, is only one of those which the forest service is to take up critically.

The outfit for a plant with a capacity of one hundred cords of wood every thirty-six hours, which is as small as can be profitably handled, consists of a "battery," or two retorts holding five cords of wood each. These retorts are set in brickwork, about 50,000 bricks being required for a "battery." In addition are needed a coil or condenser of copper, a copper still of a capacity of 1,000 gallons, a second condenser, sufficient collecting and storing tanks, a boiler of not less than ten horsepower, and pumps to handle the products. All piping should be, if possible, of copper, except after the second distillation, and the pumps should be brass lined.

From such a plant the yield should be approximately from seventy-five to one hundred gallons of oil or tar per cord, and from ten to fifteen gallons of wood turpentine. There are also produced about twenty-five bushels of charcoal and pyroligneous acid in quantities about equal to the oil. The amount of products is in direct ratio to the resinous constituents in the raw material. The value of the products is variable. If properly made, the tar should bring the average market price of pine tar, and the spirits sell for from fifteen to five cents below the market price of spirits of turpentine. If no tar is made and oil is produced, the latter must be made into special preparations, such as wood preservatives, paints, stains, disinfectants, or any one of a dozen other products. The demand for wood creosote oil in the state in which it comes from the still is limited.

The application of wood distillation to the utilization of waste material both from the lumber mills and from the cut over coniferous forests of the South is beyond question. Any mill waste which is rich in resinous products can be used, and the very best results are obtained from the down timber and stumps in the cut-over pine forests. Most of the lumbermen have timber holdings which contain material suitable for distillation. The great sawmills of the Pacific coast have a large proportion of such material in the slabs which now have little or no use. By using the down timber in the woods the fire risk is greatly minimized, since any and all material suitable for wood distillation is necessarily of a most inflammable nature. In many cases even the roots as well as the stumps may be used for distillation, thus greatly lowering the cost of clearing land for agricultural purposes.

The forest service is most desirous to secure the hearty co-operation of all who are interested in the industry. Suggestions and ideas of a practical nature will be gladly received and carefully considered

NIXON SENTENCED MONDAY MORNING

Given Five Years in the Penitentiary.

DI CENZO GETS SEVEN YEARS.

Both Men Killed Other Men With Knives in the "Jungles" —Canton Police Court Cases of the Past Three Days.

Canton, Dec. 4.—(Special.)—William Nixon, the colored man found guilty of manslaughter in common pleas court about ten days ago, was sentenced by Judge Ambler Monday morning. He was given five years in the penitentiary. Daniel DiCenzo, an Italian, found guilty of the same crime, was given a sentence of seven years. Both of these men had killed other men in the "Jungles" by the use of knives.

James King and H. C. McDowell, arrested Saturday night for stealing turkeys from Jacob H. Snyder's place, 411 South Cherry street, confessed their guilt before Mayor Smith Monday morning. They were each given fines of $10 and costs and ten days in the workhouse.

Henry Smith, Harry Carpenter and George Kelly, charged with stealing gloves at the store of William Teplansky Saturday, entered pleas of not guilty when arraigned before the mayor. The police claim that the gloves were found in their possession. George Lauxman, of East Tuscarawas street, also signed an affidavit against Carpenter and Kelly charging them with stealing $8.59 from the money drawer of the Lauxman saloon. They also pleaded not guilty and will have a hearing Wednesday morning at 8:30.

Saloonist J. Kinbler, of Tuscarawas and Rex streets, was present and said that these same men tried to work the short change racket at his place but without success. Chief of Police McCloud had the men photographed Monday morning.

James E. Long, superintendent of the Canton Malleable Iron Works, in Crystal Park, charged with assault on Miss Ruth M. Connor, of 1101 Cedar street, appeared at the session of police court Monday morning with his attorney, Thomas F. Turner. He entered a plea of not guilty to the charge and his hearing will take place Friday morning at 8:30. His bond was fixed at $700.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Dec 4, 1905.

LADIES

Diff, Mrs Elna	Doyle, Mrs F J
Jordan, Miss Mary	Kay Miss Leanle
Meader, Mrs M.	Meyers, Susie

MEN

Arnold F C	Risden Jas
Dunlass, B. S.	Doyle, M. D.
Faber, Andie	Finefrock John A.
Frost, D. H.	Gordon Douglas
Grimm, Walter	Hosmer, W. H.
Hutchins J. C.	Jake, Robert
Miner, George	Reinhart, W. E.
Stewart, Wm	Syx John
Weaver, A. L.	Wheeler, Jack

FOREIGN.

McIntyre, John

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

Piles

In order to prove to you that Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for any form of itching, bleeding, or protruding piles, the manufacturers guarantee a cure. You can use it and if not cured get your money back. *Mr. Casper Walton, laborer, Michigan City, Ind.*, says: "I work hard and lift a great deal. The strain brought on an attack of piles. They itched and they protruded and bled. Nothing helped them until I used Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment. That cured them." 50c, a box at all dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment.

THE LODGE OF SORROW.

Annual Meeting of the Elks Held Sunday Afternoon.

A EULOGY AND AN ADDRESS.

The Former was Given by the Hon. Robert A. Pollock, of North Lawrence, and the Latter by the Hon. C. C. Bow, of Canton.

The annual lodge of sorrow was held by the Massillon lodge of Elks in the Armory Sunday afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. The exercises were attended by over fifty members of the order, who met in the lodge hall previous to the exercises and marched to the Armory in a body, and a number of persons not members of the order.

Schworm's orchestra played a march as the lodge members took their seats and the officers found places on the stage, which had been draped in keeping with the occasion. A large American flag covered the altar. D. S. Souers, exalted ruler of Massillon lodge, had charge of the exercises, which were opened with the ritualistic work of the order as given for this annual occasion. Upon the stage were other officers and the Hon. Robert A. Pollock, of North Lawrence, who delivered the eulogy, and the Hon. C. C. Bow, of Canton, who gave an address upon the principles of the order.

Miss Estell Segner sang "He Was Despised and Rejected," from the Messiah, "O Rest in the Lord," from Elijah, and "Abide With Me," by Liddell. Schworm's orchestra played several selections during the exercises and led in the singing of the opening and closing odes and the doxology. The Rev. R. R. Bigger pronounced the invocation and the benediction. James Dickinson was accompanist to Miss Segner.

"Our Absent Brothers" was the subject of Mr. Pollock's address. He spoke as follows:

It is fitting that we should assemble here at this time, representing this fraternal order to pay another tribute to our honored dead.

There is no brighter page in the history of our country than that which glows with its splendid achievements for humanity, and I am proud to know that each year we meet as a lodge to pay tribute to those we loved as friends and brothers. While Providence has dealt gently with us the past year, yet we mourn the loss of one, Brother Whitman, who has been called to join the lodge where sorrow never comes.

To our roll call Brothers Ess, Meyers, Young, Albaugh, Wilheim, Putman, Wetter, Gillam and Whitman no longer answer. They will meet us in council no more. Their very silence admonishes us that our days are crowded with sorrows, that joy palls, hope misleads, and that life is but a walking shadow. It teaches us the lesson of tolerance and humility, rebukes our pride, paints us from a faded past and bids us hope for the glowing radiance of a future life.

My acquaintance with our departed brothers runs for many years and today I count myself fortunate for the opportunity and privilege of laying upon the altar of this memorial meeting the simple wreath of a sincere tribute, a wreath woven of the perennial laurel of the living truth. I shall never forget the many pleasant greetings I have received from them, when I used to visit this city. It was my good fortune to be thrown in their presence quite often, and either in the storeroom or office or upon the streets, in meeting with them I always felt that I was in the presence of a true friend and brother. As a young man I thought myself fortunate to have had the privilege of knowing such men of this community, who seemed to furnish me with new inspiration as I thought of their successful lives.

But it is not my purpose, nor could it be your desire, that my few plain and simple words should sound in praise or in eulogy for each absent brother, whom we have met, in memory, this hour, to honor and revere.

But it is foremost in my mind, because it is deepest in my heart, to speak of the nobility of their characters, of the purity, the manliness, the entire and perfect loyalty of their private and domestic lives, which had won for them the love of those who were fortunate enough to form their acquaintance. Strange as it appears, it is too true, that each was taken from this life in the full glow of manhood. They had not been permitted to gather what they had sown, nor had they wrought a full day of labor. They had not attained the fullness of intellectual and business growth. Before the opportunity came for bringing out their highest capabilities they were gone, and we can only measure them by the work they have left behind.

In the humble tribute I pay their memories today, time will not permit me to say what I should like to say. In youth each was industrious and worked honestly and diligently for success, and that their efforts were rewarded is shown by the close connection they enjoyed with the business interests of this and other communities. All commanded the respect and confidence of the entire people for fair and honest dealing.

In the lodge room their presence was always welcomed and their counsel solicited. Charity and brotherly love were cardinal truths practiced by them. Their lives are the lessons of opportunity, and an inspiration for the youth. May we not be permitted, out of the heartbeats of this hour, to send up the poet's prayer for the widow and orphans:

May All Love
His love unseen but felt o'er shadow thee;
The love of all thy friends encompass thee;
The love of this great order cherish thee;
The love of all its people comfort thee,
Till God's love set thee at his side again.

The Hon. C. C. Bow, of Canton, gave an address pertaining to the teaching and aims of the louge. He pointed out that an American flag is always found upon the altar of the lodge room, and that while the Massillon Elks were observing a solemn service, all other lodges in the United States were doing the same thing in respect to the lives and deeds of those who had been called from earth. "As on May 30," he said, "we all gather at the burial places in our cities and towns and honor the soldier dead, so today all Elks gather in suitable places and recall to memory those who once took an active part in the deliberations of our order. By prayer and song do we keep green their noble lives. It is not the written word nor the chiseled letters on marble that makes us remember a fallen brother but the deeds accomplished by him, which are recalled by us, make his life stand out prominently.

"Charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity are the four cardinal principles of the order of Elks. By charity we mean that virtue not to be confounded with generosity, that charity which prompts a person to give without hope of reward. Justice is that quality of right which gives every man his due. Brotherly love tells the story of our own country for every star and every stripe in our flag tells the story of hardship and perseverance all endured under the banner of brotherly love. Fidelity is that virtue which makes one faithful to a trust, loyal to duty and unswerving in the line of christian obligation. These are the qualities that stand out in the teachings of the order and for the exemplification of them we gather here today to honor those who are no longer numbered with us."

The deceased members of the Massillon lodge are John Joseph Ess, Harry J. Meyers, Otto E. Young, Walter A. Albaugh, George W. Wilhelm, J. C. F. Putman, Albert M. Wetter, J. J. Gillam, Charles M. Whitman.

LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

Pensions for Widows of Members Who Lose Their Lives.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The work of the life saving service, for the 1st fiscal year, is summed up in a report of General Superintendent Kimball to the secretary of the treasury:

The life saving crews saved and assisted in saving 464 imperiled vessels and their cargoes, besides affording assistance of more or less importance to 677 other vessels, including craft of all kinds, making a total of 1,141 vessels to which aid was furnished.

In addition, the report states, eighty-three steamers and eighty-eight sailing vessels running into danger were warned of their peril by the signals of the patrol and lookout in time to escape disaster. The saving of many lives and much property is attributed to such warnings.

No less than 265 disasters to documented vessels occurred during the period stated, involving the lives of 4,089 persons, of whom 27 were lost. The estimated value of vessels and cargoes so affected was $10,320,660, of which $7,917,385 was saved,. Sixty-three vessels were totally lost.

Succor was afforded at the various stations to 24 persons, to whom an aggregate of 1,510 days relief was furnished. Four hundred and twenty casualties were sustained by undocumented vessels, such as sailboats, rowboats, involving 955 persons, ten of whom were lost. The value of property involved in these casualties is estimated at $264,690, of which $258,025 was saved.

The report concludes with an earnest appeal for pensions to widows and children of members of the life saving crews losing their lives in the performance of their duty and for retirement when disabled from injury or disease incurred in the service.

NEARBY TOWNS.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, Dec. 4.—The body of Anthony Moore, of Smithville, was brought here for burial at noon Monday.

Miss Ruth Loew returned on Monday from a visit of several days in Pittsburg.

Miss Helen Case, of Loudonville, returned to her home on Monday after being the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Phiilp Loew, over Thanksgiving.

The Misses Lucy and Daisy Jordan, of Akron, returned home on Sunday, after spending several days with friends in Navarre.

WILMOT.

Wilmot, Dec. 4.—Miss Zura Arnold and Mr. Dudley Miller were married at the home of the bride's parents, four miles west of Wilmot, on Thanksgiving day, in the presence of sixty relatives and friends. The bride and groom left on Friday for a wedding trip to Strasburg, Va., where they will spend their honeymoon at the home of the groom's parents. They will live on a farm near Wilmot.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Tax Notice.

The tax collcetor will be at the mayor's office, in Massillon, December 4, 5, 14, 15 and 16, 1905. for the purpose of receiving taxes for Perry and Tuscarawas townships and Massillon.

J. ROYAL SNYDER, Treasurer.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure, be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists Price 75c per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FLOOD CONDITIONS.

Cincinnati, Dec. 4.—(By Associated Press.)—Local Forecaster Bassler says the Ohio river will pass the forty foot stage during Tuesday, falling at Pittsburg after having reached twenty-four feet. The rise is 6.1 at Parkersburg, 4.8 at Point Pleasant, 6.4 at Portsmouth and 2.2 at Cincinnati. The cold weather has checked a heavier rise.

Pittsburg, Dec. 4.—(By Associated Press.)—At 10 o'clock the water had receded over two feet and was falling slowly. The thermometer registered fifteen degrees above zero. All lowlands in this vicinity are partially submerged but it is not thought the financal loss will be large.

We Can Meet Your Christmas Wants.

Come and See for Yourself.

Fine Hand Engraving Free.

HAWVER,

Jeweler and Optician, 17 S Erie St.

LOTS FOR SALE!

On Chester street. Only a few lots left on this street. Chester street is curbed, guttered and sewered, and is a very desirable residence street, convenient to the business center and all the factories. These lots are really worth from $700 to $800 each, but we will sell them while we own them at from **$350.00 to $500.00.**

JAMES R. DUNN,
Over 50 S. Erie St.

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

DUFF'S COLLEGE, located at PITTSBURG, PA. Come to this great Financial and Manufacturing center for a BUSINESS EDUCATION; don't go to a small place where STENOGRAPHERS and BOOKKEEPERS are not required. Circulars. Wm. H. Duff, President.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

Under a new schedule in effect Sunday, Nov. 26, 1905, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave Massillon station as follows:

For the East—*2:25 a. m., *2:40 a. m., *5:05 a. m., †7:46 a. m., §8:30 a. m., *12:47 p. m., *5:30 p. m., †8:42 p. m.

For the West—†9:53 a. m., *10:28 a. m., *2:36 p. m., *5:42 p. m., *10:5 p. m., *12:00 m.

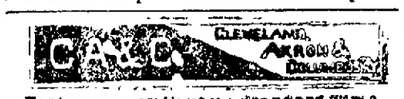
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

For particular information on the subject apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Co., Massillon.

Wabash System.

Effective Sunday, July 30, trains will depart as follows:

WEST.	EAST.
No. 3..12:30 p. m.	No. 30...6:10 a. m.
No. 9..10.02 p. m.	No. 6...2:41 a. m.
No. 31...8:55 p. m.	No. 2...1:37 p. m.



Trains Leave Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	500	502	508	506	510
	p m	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND Lv	$5 30	*8 10	*12 50	*9 00	....
Hudson	6 23	9 00	1 48	e9 47	*6 30
AKRON Ar	6 50	9 25	2 12	10 12	6 52
AKRON Lv	6 50	9 25	2 12	10 12	†6 0
Barberton	7 06	9 41	2 28	10 27	5 45
ORRVILLE Ar	7 40	10 18	2 58	11 00	5 15
ORRVILLE Lv	7 40	10 18	3 05	11 00	5 25
Millersburg	8 25	11 00	3 51	11 34	6 31
Mt. Vernon	9 38	12 12	5 06	12 37	7 48
COLUMBUS Ar	11 00	*1 30	6 36	*1 55	†9 15
	p m	a m	p m	p m	a m

Northbound.	501	507	509	503	505
	a m	a m	a m	p m	p m
COLUMBUS Lv	$6 30	*1 00	†7 00	*12 25	†5 0
Mt. Vernon	6 3	2 25	8 28	1 45	6 26
Millersburg	9 08	3 43	9 51	2 13	7 40
ORRVILLE Ar	9 52	4 28	10 45	3 27	8 50
ORRVILLE Lv	9 52	4 8	0 45	3 57	8 55
Barberton	10 28	5 10	11 17	4 34	9 55
AKRON Ar	10 40	5 3	11 40	2b	9 10
AKRON Lv	10 40	5 30	11 40	4 55	*7 50
Hudson	11 05	5 5	0 05	4 57	8 12
CLEVELAND Ar	11 59	*6 50	*1 00	*5 40	....
	a m	a m	p m	p m	a m

*Every day. †Week days only. §Sunday only e Flag stop for Columbus passengers.

NOTE—Train leaving Akron †5:00 a. m. is No. 504. Train leaving Akron 7:50 a. m. is No. 511.

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg 11:40 a. m. week days.

For particulars see nearest C. A. & C. ticket agent or communicate with J. B. Moffett, District Passenger Agent, Cleveland.

Low Fare to California, Colorado, Mexico, and Points South and West

via Pennsylvania Lines. Quick train service takes passengers from cold to warm climates in a few hours. Further information cordially furnished upon request addressed to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent.

Excursion to Cleveland via Wabash.

Every Sunday, $1.00 for the round trip; leave Massillon 6:10 a. m., returning leave Cleveland 7:45 p. m.

B. & O. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Effective November 19, 1905.

READ UP	CENTRAL TIME.		READ DOWN
s 41 A.M.			10 05 9 10 9 00 8 48 8 28 8 17 8 05 7 55 7 45 7 30
† 15 P.M.		Akron Via Huds	10 00 6 0 6 25 6 56 7 38 7 19 6 56 6 22 6 15 5 55 5 05 6 00
* 17 P.M.			6 00 5 00 4 40 4 20 4 15 4 08 5 20 3 58 3 45 3 29 2 50 2 36 R2 09 2 48 2 00
† 9 P.M.		Sleeper Wash. to Akron.	12 44 12 27 12 22 12 02 R 12 02 R 11 35 12 12
† 11 A.M.	C. L. & W. DIV.	Akron Via Huds	12 16 10 58 10 38 10 20 9 50 9 01 8 52 8 00 7 30
† 1 A.M.		No 17 Parlor Car	9 00 7 03 6 54 6 00 6 42 6 33 6 15 6 42 6 33 6 15
† 2 P.M.		Cleveland Liverpool Lester Medina Seville Sterling Easton A Akron L	6 53 6 38 6 42 6 07 7 21 7 00 7 42 8 30
* 21 P.M.		Akron L Warwick Canal Fulton Massillon Canal Dover New Phila Uhrichsville Freeport Flushing Bridgeport	8 50a 8 38a 8 15a 7 58a
*22 P.M.	MAIN LINE	Cleveland Lorain Elyria Grafton Lester	4 00p 4 17p 4 38p 4 45p
* 10 P.M.		Chicago Chicago Jct. Sterling Warwick Akron A Akron L Youngstown Pittsburg Washington Baltimore Philadelphia New York	1 20p 1 34p 1 45p 12 01a 12 58a 1 55a 2 02a 8 43a 8 22a 6 46a 6 10a 7 00a
* 16 A.M.		Sleeper Akron to Wash.	7 05 7 45 8 08 8 40
† 14 A.M.		No 16 Parlor Car	6 00 6 27 6 68 7 48 7 60 8 10 8 42 10 11 11 16
s 40 P.M.			6 00 6 57 7 10 7 28 7 40 7 53 8 05 8 15 8 33 8 45
s 45			12 22p 12 02a 11 35a 11 05a 10 00p 9 05p 7 45a 6 18p 5 55p
*9			12 02a 11 40p 11 32p 9 15p 9 00a 7 40a 6 00a 1 55a
* 27			4 05p 4 40p 4 55p 5 55p 6 05p
*5			11 40p 11 32p 9 15p 9 00a 7 40a 6 00a 1 55a
* 15	WEST BOUND		8 30p 8 05p 7 45p 6 15p 6 00p 5 05p 4 55p 4 40p 4 15p 3 55p 3 40p 3 25p 3 10p 2 55p 2 40p 2 25p 2 10p 1 55p 1 40p 1 25p 1 10p 12 55p 12 40p 12 25p 12 10p 11 55a 11 40a 11 25a 11 10a 10 55a 10 40a 10 25a 10 10a 9 55a 9 40a 9 25a 9 10a 8 55a 8 40a 8 25a 8 10a 7 55a 7 40a 7 25a 7 10a 6 55a 6 40a 6 25a 6 10a 5 55a 5 40a 5 25a 5 10a 4 55a 4 40a 4 25a 4 10a 3 55a 3 40a 3 25a 3 10a 2 55a 2 40a 2 25a 2 10a 1 55a 1 40a 1 25a 1 10a 12 55a 12 40a 12 25a 12 10a 11 55p 11 40p 11 25p 11 10p 10 55p 10 40p 10 25p 10 10p 9 55p 9 40p 9 25p 9 10p 8 55p 8 40p 8 25p 8 10p 7 55p 7 40p 7 25p 7 10p 6 55p 6 40p 6 25p 6 10p 5 55p 5 40p 5 25p 5 10p 4 55p 4 40p 4 25p 4 10

SENATOR SMOOT'S CASE

Present Session Ought to Decide His Fate.

TARIFF AND RECIPROCITY TALK

There Will Be Much of It In the Fifty-ninth Congress—No Reduction Probable Except With the Philippines—Two New States.

Washington, Dec. 2.—[Special.]—"This is to be a history making session," is the way one of the leaders referred to the first session of the Fifty-ninth congress. He may be right, for there seems to be a determination to follow the lead of our strenuous president and "do things." There is plenty to do, but there are past masters in congress in the art of "how not to do it." A number of side tracks have been constructed for several pressing measures, and it will be interesting to note whether these experts will be able to turn the congressional switches as successfully as heretofore.

Tariff and Reciprocity.

There will probably be a great deal of talk about tariff changes, and in this connection reciprocity will be brought forward. It has already been settled that there will be neither tariff changes nor reciprocity treaties adopted. The treasury deficit does not alarm anybody, and the "stand patters" are not going to touch the Dingley rates. Reciprocity is impossible because treaties of a satisfactory kind cannot be made. Try as hard as we may, we cannot make a treaty which involves tariff reductions without arousing the interests affected. As for reciprocity with Canada, the people on the other side of the boundary do not want it, and not many on this side.

Two New States.

"This railroad rate question is the most important subject you will have before congress," I remarked to Senator Kean of New Jersey. "Oh, no," he replied; "I have just received a letter from Senator Beveridge, and he says the statehood bill is the most important matter we have to consider." So it is the point of view, after all. Probably Senator Beveridge will make the statehood bill important because he will get it before the senate and keep it there. The prospects are very favorable for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one stat and New Mexico and Arizona as another.

Islands of the Caribbean.

Santo Domingo will figure largely in the first executive session of the senate. The policy of the president with regard to our supervision over the republics to the south of us is involved. Should the senate adopt the treaty it means that the Monroe doctrine is construed to make the United States the big policeman of the American continent. Another island, the insignificant Isle of Pines, must be disposed of. Our executive department has tried to confirm the title of Cuba to this island, but some American citizens residing there object, and they have supporters in the senate.

Senator Smoot's Seat.

The present session ought to determine whether Senator Smoot is to remain or not. This case went all through the last congress. The testimony is already voluminous, yet I hear that more is to come. The senate is again to be flooded with petitions against the senator from Utah, and when the report is made to the senate there will be days and weeks of oratory and discussion of the Mormon church. And yet it is doubtful if those who are fighting Smoot and through him the Mormon church see how they are going to turn him out.

Philippine Tariff Reduction.

Unless the trip to the Philippines of senators and representatives taken last summer at the instance of Secretary Taft is a failure there will be a reduction if not an entire abolition of the duty on all goods coming to the United States from the Philippines. Most of those who made the trip do not think Philippine products will compete with similar products in this country to any serious extent. Philippine free trade may be among the legislative acts of the session. At all events the policy of retaining the islands will come in for discussion, which will not be unusual.

Other Legislation.

An attempt will be made to put the insurance companies under federal control, but it will not succeed. There will be a demand for less rigid Chinese exclusion laws, and those who have felt the effects of the boycott may be able to make a case, but it is doubtful. The eight hour bill will go through its usual stages and will no doubt find a place on the side track at the end of the session. The same may be said of the scheme to appropriate millions for good roads. It really looks as if some attempt would be made to blow the breath of life into the ship subsidy bill. This measure does not have to be sidetracked. It is doomed before it is introduced.

The President's Southern Popularity.

Senator Foster of Louisiana was speakjng of the president's popularity in the south. "Well, it hasn't reached South Carolina," remarked Senator Tillman. "He can't honey-lip us as long as he keeps Crum in office. Besides, you all are protectionists, on sugar at least, down there."

"No more than you are on tea," retorted Foster, remembering that it was Tillman who secured a duty on tea in the war revenue act to protect a single South Carolina plantation.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

FEAR FRESH MASSACRE

Jews Assert That Officers Are Delivering Inflammatory Speeches.

Odessa, Dec. 4.—This dispatch sent at the request of the Jewish community which fears a fresh massacre by the local garrison.

It is asserted that a proclamation is being circulated in almost every regiment, calling on the soldiers to exterminate the Jews and to destroy the newspaper offices in revenge for groundless accusations against the troops of their participation in massacres and pillage and in the protection of rowdies. This is exciting the population against the army.

The Jews assert that the officers deliver anti-semitic speeches in the barracks after removing the Jewish soldiers, and that Governor General Kaulbars himself has confessed that the officers are burning for revenge on the Jews and that he is unable to guarantee the preservation of order.

In view of the fact that this city is entirely cut off from St. Petersburg and thus is altogether in the hands of the local authorities, the Jewish community implores all civilized nations and their governments to take all possible measures at St. Petersburg to prevent a catastrophe which may exceed anything that has yet occurred.

HIGH HONORS FOR SUICIDE

Min Yung Whan Will Be Given a State Funeral.

Seoul, Korea, Dec. 4.—The emperor has directed that the highest posthumous honors be accorded to Min Yung Whan, who committed suicide as a protest against the Japanese protectorate. The body will be given a state funeral. Former Premier Chao and several minor officers have committed suicide in consequence of the action of Japan.

There is some disposition to connect the death of Min Yung Whan with the withdrawal of the American legation, as the Koreans had looked upon America as the most likely nation to interfere, and when they realized that they had been entertaining false hopes they were keenly disappointed. The Christian missionaries are greatly concerned over their future work in Korea, fearing that the new condition of affairs may have some influence upon their efforts.

DERELICT WENT ASHORE

Schooner Olga Floating on Lake Huron Without a Crew.

Goderich, Ont., Dec. 4.—The derelict schooner Olga, which has been floating around Lake Huron without a crew since the big storm, went ashore three miles above this place during a heavy snowstorm. Her crew left in the yawl boat when the Olga broke away from the steamer Meyer on the west side of the lake. The crew were later picked up by the Meyer and the steamer Maunaloa.

The schooner rests on a sandy bottom, broadside to the shore and can be easily released if the weather remains favorable. The bowsprit and foresails are gone and part of the lumber deck load. Tugs have been dispatched from Sarnia to release the boat.

REPORT VESSELS ASHORE

Dense Fog in the English Channel Cause of Alarm.

London, Dec. 4.—There has been dense fog in the English channel and North sea and it is reported that many vessels have gone ashore.

The Red Star line steamer Vanderland from Antwerp and Dover for New York was 14 hours late in reaching Dover, being compelled to anchor off Flushing. The Hamburg-American line steamer Pretoria, from Hamburg for Dover, Bologne and New York, was unable to leave Cuxhaven and will be 24 hours late in reaching Dover.

Missing Congressman Turns Up.

Havana, Dec. 4. — Congressman Guerra, who has been missing for several days, and who, it is alleged, has been trying to organize an insurrectionary movement, appeared in the town of Pinar Del Rio with two companions. The latter were arrested. The congressman is exempt from arrest

Field Marshal Oyama Arrives.

Tokio, Dec. 4.—Field Marshal Oyama arrived at Ujina and was the recipient of several great ovations. General Asada, commander of the guards division arrived in Tokio and was given an enthusiastic reception as well as being shown exceptional honor by the court.

Guard for United States Embassy.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—A guard for the United States embassy at St. Petersburg has passed through here. The men, who were dressed in civilians' clothes, are believed to be from the cruiser Minneapolis, which is at Gravesend, England.

Lena Sails for Vladivostok.

Honolulu, Dec. 4.—The Russian cruiser Lena, which was interned at Mare island, San Francisco bay, during the Russo-Japanese war, has sailed for Vladivostok.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Ohio—Fair Monday, except snow in northeast portion; Tuesday fair and slightly warmer; fresh west winds, becoming variable.

Western Pennsylvania—Colder and partly cloudy Monday; snow near Lake Erie; Tuesday fair; slightly warmer; fresh west winds, becoming variable.

West Virginia—Fair and colder Monday; Tuesday fair; slightly warmer.

RATE BILL WILL PASS

President Determined to Secure Railroad Legislation.

POWERFUL IN HOUSE AND SENATE

Why Senators Will Not Talk the Bill to Death—Fighting a President a Losing Game—The Panama Canal a Live Topic.

Washington, Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Congress is about to convene in the most important session that has assembled in recent years. Much is expected, and no doubt there will be considerable disappointment when the session closes leaving measures stranded upon the rocks of division and defeat. At the same time the prospects now are that there will be definite legislation on the overshadowing subject of railroad rates. Whether that legislation shall clothe the interstate commerce commission with power over rates or shall strengthen the law and give more power to courts, it will be a long step in advance of present conditions. The determination of President Roosevelt to have some action taken means business, and as the country is behind Roosevelt he will succeed. During the discussions in the committee the importance of harmony and agreement was suggested. "It is more important to me," remarked Senator Dolliver of Iowa, "that I agree with my constituents rather than with this committee." That idea prevails among the incoming congressmen, and for that reason the advocates of legislation which will give the commission power over rates believe they will win.

Filibuster Would Be Unpopular.

It has been asserted that the railway rate measure could be talked to death in the senate. That is true, if the opposition was determined and desired to resort to a filibuster, but such a method would be unpopular. Only when vital questions are at issue will the people countenance a filibuster. If there was a sharp and somewhat equal division of sentiment throughout the country then a minority might feel warranted in talking the bill to death, but such is not the case. It is not a party measure and there is no division on party lines, as was the case with the force bill. It is not a sectional question like the silver issue, and opposition such as that which fought the repeal of the Sherman law in 1893 could not stand. If there were a strong minority assisted by a large number of lukewarm senators who would vote for the bill if it were brought to a vote, but would do all they could to postpone such a vote, there might be a chance to defeat the legislation. But these conditions do not exist. Railroad rate legislation has aggressive support not only in the White House, but also in the senate.

Fighting a President a Losing Game.

Any one familiar with political conditions in Washington is aware that it is disastrous for any man or set of men to fight a president of their own political faith. They require unlimited backing at home, and they must have a course that would carry a large number of people with them. Men who fought the Cleveland administration went to a sacrifice. Those who were backed by sentiment at home survived, but the majority fell by the wayside. That lesson is fresh in the minds of men in congress, and Republicans will not fight their president, at least not on the railroad issue.

The Panama Canal.

The digging of a canal at Panama is going to occupy congress for some time. Possibly the present session may determine whether or not the big ditch shall be sea level or with locks. It looks to me as if the question was already decided. The president, the secretary of war, the isthmian canal commission and a majority of the American members of the consulting board of engineers are favorable to a lock canal. It is not likely that the opinion of five foreign and three American engineers will weigh against those who favor a lock canal. But even if congress does not decide upon the type of canal action is necessary to make the canal bonds salable, and money must be appropriated to meet the large contracts that have been made by the commission. Many complaints have been made, and all of them must be aired in the halls of legislation. Probably mistakes have been made. It would be strange if there had not been mistakes. All must be explained.

They Try to Explain.

Incoming members of congress from states where the elections were somewhat freakish have been trying to explain, but so far they have not made it very plain as to just how it happened. Men from other states who have been looking at the matter from a distance say that the people are restless and discontented with conditions, that there is a spirit of independence in the land and that men who are successful in politics must keep close to the people.

His Daily Bribe.

As Uncle Joe Cannon enters the capitol each day a man steps up and hands him a pink carnation, and as the coming speaker puts it in the buttonhole of his coat in his room he remarks, "My daily bribe." The flower is furnished by one of the few employees of the house who are directly under the control of the speaker. For a long time after he was first elected Uncle Joe could not understand the obsequiousness of several of the men who had heretofore been rather brusque. He commented upon it one day, and another member explained: "Why, you have the appointment of these men, Mr. Speaker. It is the only patronage you have." ARTHUR W. DUNN.

MURDER AND SUICIDE

A Laborer Kills Boy and Girl and Shoots Himself.

Malone, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The lifeless bodies of Henry McCaffrey, George Carpenter, a laborer, and Miss Capitola Gilmet, a domestic, were found in the home of McCaffrey in Harriettstown, four miles from Sarance Inn. They had all been shot and the gun was found lying near the body of Carpenter, from which it is inferred that he shot the other two and then committed suicide. The tragedy was discovered by Mrs. Henry McGaffrey, who was absent from the house when it took place and who discovered it when she returned home at noon.

The coroner's inquest confirmed the theory that George Carpenter murdered the other two inmates of the house and then committed suicide. Carpenter, who was a nephew of Mrs. Mary McCaffrey, lived in the house and worked for her.

$30,000 WAS PLEDGED

Miss Eva Booth Makes an Address and Complimented by Judge.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 4.—Miss Eva Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, addressed a mass meeting in the Lyceum theater in connection with the project of the Salvation Army to purchase the Penn avenue Baptist church property and to convert it into an industrial home. The army has an option upon the property for $40,000 and as a result of Miss Booth's wonderful eloquence the sum of $30,000 was pledged at the meeting.

Judge Edwards, who presided over the meeting, remarked that Miss Booth was the most eloquent woman who had ever addressed an audience in Scranton. Frequently she moved her audience into tears with the anecdotes of the sufferings ameliorated by the army.

SHOOTS WOMAN IN NECK

Then Young Man Kills Himself Without Making Any Explanation.

Harrisburg, Dec. 4.—After shooting Mrs. Mary Chard, aged 42 years, in the neck with a revolver while on her way to a butcher shop near her home, Roy G. McCurdy, aged 19 years, fatally shot himself Mrs. Chard is the wife of a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad, by which corporation McCurdy was employed as a caller.

McCurdy was unconscious when taken to the Harrisburg hospital and died without making a statement. The woman was shot in the neck and was able to leave the hospital after she was given medical attention. Neither she nor McCurdy's friends can account for the shooting.

NONE WERE KILLED

Rear-End Collision Causes Heavy Loss by Cars Taking Fire.

Lebanon, Pa., Dec 4.—In a rear end collision on the Philadelphia and Reading railway at Anville, 25 cars of merchandise and fuel were destroyed and a freight engine wrecked, entailing a loss estimated at $100,000. The wreck caught fire and traffic was not resumed until firemen and engines sent from this city extinguished the flames.

Two men in the wrecked caboose escaped with slight injuries, while the engineer, who went with his engine down a 30-foot embankment, escaped without a scratch. Albert Schultz, of Reading, fireman of the wrecked train, sustained a broken leg.

DIES OF BEDBUG'S BITE

Blood Poison Kills Young Man Who Scratched Itch.

Marietta, O., Dec. 4.—Driven almost frantic by the itch from a bedbug bite, Chester Hallaway, a young farmer residing several miles north of this city, scratched the tiny wound and died in awful agony as a result.

Two months ago Hallaway was taken ill with typhoid fever. When the change for the better came two weeks ago he was removed by his physician to another room. The bed had not been used for some time and he had laid in it but an hour when he complained of an itch on his arm. Examination disclosed that a bedbug had bitten him. He scratched the bite to relieve the irritation and blood poisoning set in.

MRS. PERKINS KILLED

Leader of Ohio Woman's Suffragists Run Down by Coal Wagon.

Cleveland, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Sarah M. Perkins, one of the best known suffragists in Ohio, was run over and almost instantly killed by a coal wagon at Euclid avenue and Doan street. Mrs. Perkins was 81 years of age. She was president of the Equal Franchise club and editor of the True Republic, a monthly publication.

Edward Swan, driver of the coal wagon, is under arrest.

Kills Himself After Brother Dies.

Steubenville, O., Dec. 4.—Despondent because his brother, William Marshall, was killed by a train last Sunday, Joseph Marshall, a younger brother, was found dead in the river here. The brothers were bachelors and inseparable. Their only relatives are in Wheeling. Joseph Marshall had been threatening suicide for several days.

Increases Miners' Wages.

Cumberland, Md., Dec. 4. — The Georges Creek Coal company has notified its employes of an increase of 5 cents a ton for mining coal, the increase to date from the 1st of December. This will make the price 65 cents a ton.

OPENING OF CONGRESS

Nearly a Hundred New Men In the House.

SPEAKER CANNON IS RE-ELECTED

In Memory of Senator Platt—New Faces In Senate—No More Flowers For Legislators—Biennial Seat Lottery—Well Known Members.

Washington, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The opening of one session of congress is much like another, yet each year the same interest is manifested, not only by the public at large, but by senators, representatives and all habitues of the capitol. Long before the hour of meeting crowds of people hurried to the big building where laws are made and struggled for seats in the galleries of senate and house. The assembling of a new congress such as met this year was more interesting than a year ago because there were new faces to be seen in both halls. The short session of the senate last March afforded an opportunity to swear in the new senators, but few people became acquainted with them. Nearly a hundred new men were seen in the house, and some of them were pointed out because they succeeded representatives who had achieved prominence or notoriety.

Short Senate Session.

Brief were the senate proceedings. The death of the late Senator Platt of Connecticut was recognized by an adjournment as soon as the actual formalities could be concluded. Vice President Fairbanks presided, but it is not the first time that he has appeared in that capacity, and it was not a novelty. Before the meeting of the senate there was a general interchange of greetings among senators who met for the first time since the adjournment last March, and the scene on the floor was animated and cheerful. The absence of flowers was marked. The testimonials of this character had grown to be a farce. In former years desks of senators, and even their chairs in some instances, were loaded down with these decorations, some woven into designs emblematic of states which the senators represented, while huge baskets contained the beautiful products of the hothouse. The senate, tired of this display, shut off the flowers by resolution.

Familiar and New Faces.

The senate seems quite natural with more than five-sixths of its membership the same as before. It would not be the familiar senate if we did not see Allison of Iowa, Hale of Maine, Morgan of Alabama, Gorman of Maryland, Daniel of Virginia, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Spooner of Wisconsin, Tillman of South Carolina, Bacon of Georgia, Elkins of West Virginia, Proctor of Vermont, Lodge of Massachusetts, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Hansbrough of North Dakota, Perkins of California, Platt of New York and a dozen others who have long represented their states in this great legislative body. Among the new faces was that of Carter of Montana, but his was not entirely new, for he returns after an absence of four years. Senator Warner of Missouri, who succeeded Senator Cockrell, was a notable figure among the new senators. It was his first appearance in the senate. His election occurred after the last session adjourned. Senators Bulkeley and Brandegee as successors of Joe Hawley and Orville H. Platt, two men who long represented Connecticut in the senate, were among those who attracted attention. They added a newness to the New England delegation which is unusual for that section.

The Representatives Organize.

Without preliminary contest of any kind and with the wheels all greased, the house of representatives organized in a routine manner. Not only was Speaker Cannon and all the elective officers of the house chosen unanimously in the Republican caucus, but the Democrats were equally harmonious in the selection of John Sharp Williams of Mississippi as their nominee for speaker. This again makes Williams the minority leader. The fact is there has been no contest over the speakership since Crisp was named by the Democrats in 1891. Since then every speaker has been selected long before the nominating caucuses were called. This makes the opening of a new congress rather tame.

The Biennial Lottery.

The most interesting feature of the opening day in the house was the drawing for seats. This is the only time during a session where the new member is upon an equality with those longer in service. He has a chance for a good seat with the man who has been twenty years in the service. All the representatives and their friends are interested in the drawing, for next to a good committee assignment a good seat is most desired by members of the house.

Well Known Members.

A house of representatives without Payne and Sherman of New York, Dalzell and Bingham of Pennsylvania, Grosvenor and Burton of Ohio, Cannon and Hitt of Illinois, Hepburn and Lacey of Iowa, Tawney and McCleary of Minnesota and several others whose length of service reaches a dozen years would seem unfamiliar. The crowds in the galleries quickly recognize all those who have reached the rank of leaders. These are the men who shape the policy of the house. On the Democratic side the familiar men are Williams of Mississippi, Champ Clark and De Armond of Missouri, Cockran of New York and Swanson of Virginia. The latter will serve only a month, for he has been elected governor of his state. ARTHUR W. DUNN.

THE AVERAGE BOY.

How One Woman Sums Up His Attitude Toward His Mother.

In taking issue with a schoolmarm who said that when a boy thought much of a teacher it counted, while the girl pupil's professed friendship was only skin deep, a Howard mother who has both a son and daughter touches up boys in this fashion: "The average boy looks on his mother as a slave, a drudge, a person to work for him, to be growled at, to be ashamed of and pushed aside when he gets old enough to look out for himself. The average girl, though she may be spoiled, selfish and at times ungrateful, turns to mother for comfort, for advice, and when needed is kind, considerate and helpful. Some time ago I worked hard to give my boy and girl a treat. They were away from home for a few days and I fixed up each one's room with new curtains, new carpets and a lot of new things for their shelves, tables and dressers. My little girl was so delighted that she could scarcely contain herself. My son never noticed the things and never expressed a word of thanks when his attention was finally called to them. I have talked with other mothers and almost without exception their experience is the same. The daughters are the kindest and most grateful, while the boys exact the most attention, help the least and cause us the most worry and heartaches.—Kansas City Journal.

STINGING MOSQUITOES.

Birds Suffer More From These Pests Than Does Man.

"Birds suffer more than man from the mosquito," a naturalist said. "Frequently the mosquito can't get at man, but birds he can always get at.

"The male mosquito is harmless. He never stings. It is the female who does all the mischief. Male and female alike live through the winter.

"After the mosquito's egg is first hatched, the creature that issues forth is called a wriggler. The wriggler lives in water, in marshy pools, in the puddles and the ooze of low lying meadows. He is like a tiny snake and he must come to the surface to breathe.

"Hence kerosene as a mosquito exterminator. Ladle out kerosene on a pool of water and two tablespoonfuls will spread until they cover effectually fifteen square feet. This oily covering is air tight as a skin. If there are any wrigglers in the water under it they must die; they must smother.

"Some think mosquitoes feed on blood alone. This is a mistake. If a mosquito can't get human blood or bird blood or animal blood, it stabs plants and feeds on their juices."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Catching Cold.

Very [illegible] the result of indigestion or foul air. A cold is frequently brought on by eating a hearty dinner, becoming mentally absorbed for two or three hours immediately afterward and retiring to a warm close room. The food is not digested, the temperature of the body is raised by the exertions of the stomach, the sleep is broken, and the individual rises chilled and ill. Had relaxation followed the dinner and the [illegible] with refreshing air everything would have been different.

Lightning as a Rock Driller.

"Lightning, when in the mood, has an ugly habit of drilling," writes an English observer. "It will drill the hardest rock rock which would turn cold steel and not only drill, but vitrify it. They have found in Cumberland channels thirty feet deep and from two to four inches in circumference. The interior was hard and glazed where the solid substance had been melted by the stabbing flashes. Artificial experiment has shown that a powerful shock from a battery will vitrify finely powdered glass, but not feldspar or quartz. The lightning, however, does it in the manner described not in one place, but in many, showing that before striking the ground it divided into several branches, each strong enough to penetrate and liquefy the solid rock."

Most Men Have It.

"That man who turned the corner a moment ago will probably go into No. 149," said the lazy man on the front steps.

The woman stood up to look.

"It was 147," she said.

"That is near enough," said the lazy man. "I know he would stop some place in this part of the block."

"But how could you tell?" asked the woman.

"I could tell by the door key grab," was the reply. "Most men have it. Not one man in a hundred waits till he gets to his own door to take out his latchkey. The minute he turns into his own block he unconsciously digs into his pockets." New York Post.

Bee Comb.

Bee comb or beeswax, the material of which the honey cells in the beehive are composed, is a wax produced by a system of chemistry carried on in the "wax pockets" which are located in the abdomen of all working bees. It is a peculiar substance and is said to be analogous to the fats of higher animals. Originally it was supposed that this wax was taken up in an almost pure state from the flowers by the bees, but recent experiments carried on by the leading botanists and chemists of the world conclusively prove that the bee is capable of elaborating his peculiar wax, although confined to a diet purely saccharine in its nature.

Not Always a Sign.

"Knowit must be one of the brightest and best informed men in town."

"Why do you think so?"

"Because I understand he is running an intelligence office."—Dallas News.

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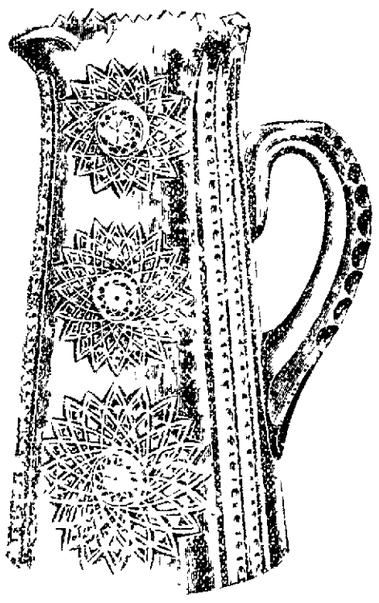

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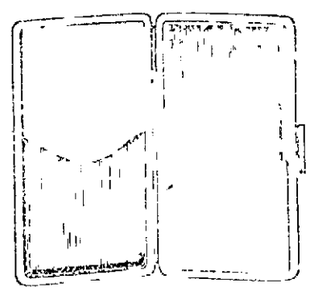

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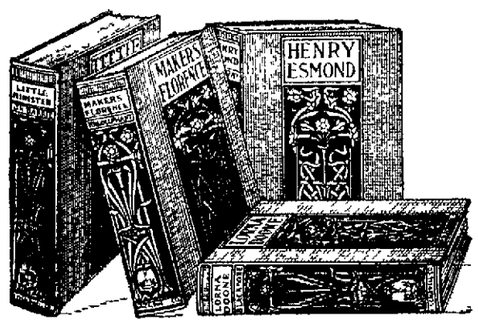

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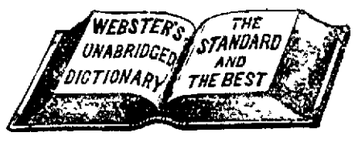

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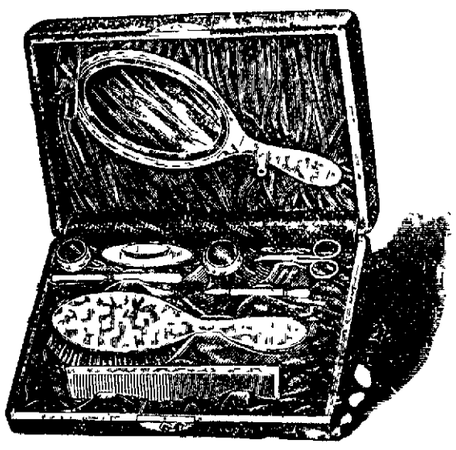

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